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SCHOOLS FOR THE SOUTH

THE BURNSIDE EDUCATIONAL BILL PASSED.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE—THE TELLER AMENDMENTS ADOPTED IN COMMITTEE AND REJECTED IN THE SENATE—THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BILL LEFT UNCHANGED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate passed to-day the important bill for the establishment of an educational fund, which was introduced by Mr. Burnside in March, 1879. For many reasons the debate was very interesting, and it was only by means of a tie vote that the bill escaped a transformation which would have utterly changed its character.

The measure as reported by the Committee on Education and Labor provided that the net receipts from the sale of public lands and from patent fees should be set aside in the Treasury as an educational fund, the interest upon which, at 4 per cent., should be apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, the apportionment for the first ten years to be made according to the percentage of illiterate persons in the States and Territories. It was estimated that the sum received from the two sources named would be about $1,500,000 annually, so that there would be $60,000 to be distributed the first year, $120,000 the next, and so on. It was also provided that one-third of the money assigned to any State should be given to the colleges established in them under the act of 1862. Mr. Teller's amendments were offered as an expression of the views of those who were not satisfied with an apportionment of the interest, but who desired an annual appropriation of the whole sum of $1,500,000. It transformed the plan from that of a fixed and growing fund to that of an annual appropriation. It was plain from the first that the Senate would divide very evenly on this amendment. There was also an attempt to relieve the States from all accountability for the money received, and another to limit the appropriation to the common schools.

At the beginning of to-day's debate Messrs. McDonald, Davis, of West Virginia, and Jones, of Florida, appeared as advocates of the States, the last-named Senator holding it to be wrong to assume that the States needed supervision and watching, and favoring the absorption of the gift by the State school funds. Mr. Bailey showed that experience had proved that States would misapply such finds unless held strictly accountable. Mr. Allison opposed the use of the patent receipts, but Mr. Hoar, as representing a constituency containing many inventors, disposed of this objection. Mr. Ingalls made an effective speech in favor of the Teller amendments, saying that $60,000 would not buy slate-pencils for the school children, and asserting that the disease of illiteracy could not be cured by so small a sum. "Every ignorant voter," said he, "is a conspirator against liberty and a standing menace against free institutions." He would give all the money now and let posterity take care of itself. The supporters of the bill showed that the interest alone would amount to $1,000,000 in a few years. Mr. Pendleton said he had decided to abandon constitutional objections in this instance, and he supported the Teller amendments because the remedy was needed at once. Mr. Blair asserted that the gift, in either case, could be only a nucleus, which would do good mainly by drawing attention to the subject, and stimulating competition by means of the reports which must be made. The annual gift of $1,500,000 would prolong the school terms of the country only two days. The supporters of the bill showed that the principal would be only 10 cents to each child. Mr. Blair added that he would vote for $50,000,000 if it were proposed to give so much, but it was said on the other side that the aid given by so great a fund would induce the States to lean upon the Government and abandon their own school systems. The supporters of the bill were glad to see Mr. Garland come to their aid. This able lawyer declared that nothing could be worse than a gift of the money to the States. The fund should be fixed, certain, and of steady growth. So great a mass of ignorance could not be removed at once, and nothing could be done except to lay a foundation for work in the future.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the Teller amendments were adopted, 31 to 30. Mr. Brown being among those who voted against them. Mr. Kernan endeavored to secure an amendment which would take it out of the power of the Commissioner of Education to withhold the money from any State by means of his refusal to grant a certificate that the State was entitled to the money. He was defeated by a vote of 29 to 37. Mr. Ingalls moved an amendment which would give all the money to the common schools. About this time Mr. Hoar thought he saw that, by allowing such serious changes to be made, the Southern Senators had sacrificed the success of the bill. He told them so, and for a few moments spoke eloquently, describing the readiness of New-England to help the South in any way, even by aiding her to become strong in the struggle for supremacy against the North-east, whose empire was passing away. This offer of schools was the best New-England could make, and the South ought not to reject it. It was the illiterate sections which would get the benefit and the money, and not New-England, whose Senators advocated the bill. Mr. Brown, of Georgia, said he had voted for the Teller amendments, but he would not vote to bar out the agricultural colleges. Mr. Blaine could not resist the temptation to taunt the Democrats because of their "slogan of strict construction" of the Constitution and from the State rights doctrine, and of course Messrs. Beck and Saulsbury could not refuse to reply. Their defense was that they had temporarily receded from the old position because the Republicans had given nearly all the public lands to the railroads, and they wanted to save a little for the common good. Mr. Ingalls's amendment was lost, and the agricultural colleges remained beneficiaries of the bill. Upon Mr. Morgan's motion these were authorized to establish departments for the technical education of females.

The bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. Burnside, as a forlorn hope, reserving the Teller amendments for another vote. To the astonishment of many, the previous action of the Senate was reversed. Having been carried in committee by 31 to 30, they were rejected in the Senate by a tie vote of 26 to 26, the Vice-President not being in the chair. Mr. Edmunds added a section reserving the right to amend or repeal, and the bill was passed by a vote of 41 to 6, in the shape, so far as the main features are concerned, in which it had originally come before the Senate. The prominent supporters of the bill—Messrs. Burnside, Morrill, Hoar and Bailey—were elated, but the advocates of the Teller amendments declared that the bill, as passed, was a nonentity. *The leading argument* by which Mr. Teller and others supported his amendments was that the need of education in the South, to which section nearly all the money would go, was a present need, and that the bill would withhold aid until the next generation. The Bourbons who voted against the bill at the end were Messrs. Jones, McDonald, Saulsbury, Vest, Voorhees and Williams. In the vote by which the Teller amendments were rejected, Messrs. Bailey, Walker, Garland, and McPherson were the only Democrats who voted against them, and they were accompanied by Judge Davis. The Republicans who voted for the amendments were Messrs. Booth, Ingalls, Kirkwood, Saunders, and Teller.

The Senate to-day rejected the House resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress from Wednesday next till Jan. 5, but a motion was entered to reconsider, which motion is pending. There is a very decided feeling against a long recess, in consequence of the amount of important work necessarily to be performed at the present session, but, notwithstanding the opposition to the recess shown to-day, it is probable the motion to reconsider will prevail on Monday, and that the House resolution will be adopted.

THE INTEREST ON FEDERAL BONDS.

WILL SECRETARY SHERMAN PAY IT IN ADVANCE?—NEARLY $24,000,000 DUE JAN. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It has been the custom of the Treasury Department for several years to anticipate the quarterly and semi-annual interest on the public debt by making payment of the amount due eight or ten days prior to the date of maturity. On Jan. 1, six months' interest will be due on all the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds, including the Pacific Railroad bonds or currency 6s and there will also be due on that day, three months' interest on the 4 per cent. bonds. Considerable curiosity is manifested to know whether the Secretary of the Treasury will observe the old custom and direct the payment of January interest without rebate before the beginning of the holidays. The anxiety touching this matter is not confined to those who are engaged in speculation, but is experienced by individual holders of bonds, who have special need for money at this season, and by such business men as have made large investments in holiday goods. Treasurer Gilfillan has received letters from these two classes of people urging him to anticipate the January interest, but, unfortunately, that officer is powerless to act without the written order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasurer cannot pay money until it is due, but in the case of interest on the public debt, the Secretary may, in his discretion, anticipate that obligation, with or without rebate. The interest on the 4½ per cent. bonds which was due Dec. 1, was not anticipated, and the fact that money was at that date, and for several days prior thereto, lent at high rates, caused unfavorable criticism on account of the failure on the part of the Secretary to observe what has come to be regarded as a custom.

The amount of interest that will be due and payable Jan. 1, is $18,721,996, exclusive of the loan of February, 1861, which will be payable, principle and six months' interest, on Dec. 31. Deducting the purchases of this loan made during present month, the amount of bonds outstanding on the 31st inst. will be, it is believed, about $8,000,000, with accrued interest on that account, which will be about $240,000. Adding this principle and interest to the January interest account, it will be seen that the aggregate amount for which the Treasury will be liable on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 is, in round numbers, $24,000,000. The Secretary is not likely to anticipate the redemption of the principal and interest of the bonds of 1880, but it is probable that he will direct the Treasurer to anticipate the interest due Jan. 1, amounting to nearly $16,000,000. Treasurer Gilfillan is having prepared the checks for the interest on the registered bonds, which will be ready to mail on Tuesday or Thursday next, should Secretary Sherman issue the necessary order.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $445,857 64, and from Customs $512,494 17.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day, to provide for a uniform national bankrupt law, is a copy of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives last session by Representative Hutchins, of New-York.

Vice-President Wheeler received to-day the Electoral votes of Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and California, in each instance by a special messenger. He has now received either by mail or messenger the votes of all the States except Oregon.

The joint select committee on accommodations for the Congressional Library held another meeting to-day, and heard an argument in favor of condemning and purchasing several blocks of private property east of the Capitol grounds, at a cost estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,600,000, as a site for the proposed new building. The committee adjourned until Monday without reaching a conclusion in regard to the selection of a site.

Secretary Thompson, whose resignation goes into effect on Monday next, at the request of a number of friends and subordinate officers, will hold a reception in his office to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of taking formal leave of the employes. The Secretary will probably remain at the department on Monday next. He will visit his home in Indiana in the course of a few days to attend to some business, after which he expects to return to Washington for the Winter.

The joint Congressional Committee on the Yorktown Centennial Celebration held a meeting to-day. The programme of ceremonies which had been prepared by the sub-committee was adopted by the full committee without material alteration or amendment. The sub-committee to select an orator and poet for the occasion presented their report, which was agreed to. In it they recommended that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, be invited to deliver the oration, and James Barron Hope, of Virginia, the poem.

Sub-committees of the Appropriations Committee of the House are at work upon the Army, the District of Columbia, and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills, and expect to report the Army bill to the House before the holiday recess. Of the 13 regular appropriation bills prepared by this committee, four have already been reported to the House—the Fortifications, Pensions, Military Academy, and Consular and Diplomatic. The two first have been passed by the House and have gone to the Senate. The Agricultural Appropriation bill, under the new rules, is given to the Agricultural Committee, and reported by them directly to the House. The committee has not yet taken any action upon the bill; but has been summoned by Chairman Covert to meet on Wednesday next to consider this bill to the exclusion of all other business.

Speaker Randall laid before the House to-day a communication from Secretary Schurz, inclosing a letter from the acting Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico, stating that the provision of the act of Congress of 1879 directing the apportionment of the several Territories in Council and Representative districts was not complied with by the Territory of New-Mexico. That act required that the Legislatures of the several Territories, at their next sessions after its passage, should divide the Territory into Council and Representative districts, as nearly equal in population as possible, with the restriction that the number of the Council districts should not exceed 12 and the Representative districts 24. The Legislature of New-Mexico, which convened in January of this year, adjourned without making the apportionment of the Territory required by this act. At the election held on Nov. 2, 13 members of the Council and 16 members of the House were elected under the old apportionment. Secretary Schurz says the Legislature so elected cannot be considered as having the proper authority, and he commends the subject to the attention of Congress, that such legislation may be had as will enable the Territory to obviate the difficulties arising from the failure of its Legislature to comply with the law.

JUDGE STRONG'S SUCCESSOR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The appointment of Judge Woods to succeed Judge Strong gives general satisfaction. The Bars of Atlanta, Savannah, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, San Antonio, New-Orleans, and Jacksonville have telegraphed to Senators to confirm the appointment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17.—The Bar of this city commends the President for the appointment of the Hon. W. B. Woods as the successor of Justice Strong upon the United States Supreme Court Bench, and earnestly urges the appointment of the Hon. Samuel F. Rice, ex-Chief-Justice of Alabama, to fill Mr. Woods's place as Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the United States, in the event of the latter's confirmation by the Senate.

THE LAND LEAGUE'S FIGHT

SUFFERING AND TROUBLE CAUSED BY THE AGITATORS.

A GREAT WANT OF EMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT IRELAND—PREPARATIONS TO ENFORCE THE LAW—THE GOVERNMENT SEVERELY CRITICISED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Cork says: "There is a great want of employment throughout the country, owing to the disinclination of landlords to lay out money. At several meetings recently held farmers were summoned to give employment to laborers. The agent of the Earl of Cork was requested to provide labor on the Earl's estate, near Charleville, County Cork, and he has just intimated that he will open works in that locality and give employment until March, 1881."

The iron screw troop-ship Assistance, which was about to undergo refitting at Portsmouth, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed within 12 hours' notice, on special service to Ireland.

The officer commanding at Birr, Kings County, has been ordered to patrol his district nightly with 40 soldiers. The Police patrol has also been doubled.

Mr. William Bence Jones, who has been made a victim of "Boycotting," writes to the *Times* as follows: "I am getting some resolute men from a distance, well armed, to replace the laborers who have left me. Two police men sleep in the house, and four others are stationed near my farm. I have applied for more protection, and troops are promised me on Friday."

A tenant right meeting was held at Loughgall, County Armagh, to-day. Those present were principally Orangemen. A mob of 50 persons took possession of the platform, which they destroyed. A meeting was then held in an adjoining field. Resolutions were passed in favor of a peasant proprietary.

A telegram to the Press Association from Dublin says it is confidently stated that Mr. Michael Davitt's ticket of leave is about to be canceled, and Mr. Davitt will be arrested.

The *Times*, in its leading article this morning, already quoted, continues as follows: "The followers of the Government are embarrassed, and, for the most part, do not know what to say, while a few are bold enough to express their regret at the line their leaders have pursued. Mr. Whitbread, one of the most respected Liberals in the House of Commons, speaking at Bedford last night, described vividly the reign of terror that had left no honest calling safe in a large part of Ireland, and avowed his feeling that the sad time had come when the Government might be compelled to use coercion." The writer proceeds: "There have been Liberal Governments before the present, Governments embarrassed by Irish difficulties; but they have not been slack to do what they could to assert the authority of the law. The contrast between the spirit of those times and the spirit prevailing now is little to the credit of the Government or to that of the present generation. One of the worst evils consequent upon the Government's attitude is the effect it must have on the popular conception in Ireland of their remedial legislation. It is imperatively necessary that this legislation should be received as a satisfaction of justice, but it is too probable that it will be received as a concession to the lawlessness with which the Government did not venture to grapple. If the arbitrary demands are not granted in the form in which they have been made, it will still be said that what is given is the result of the demonstration of the irresistible power of a people determined to have their own way. The most false and foolish notions will thus be confirmed in the brain of the Irish peasant. The shortcomings of the Government thus threaten us with a recurrence of the difficulties in the future, for their conduct will encourage a repetition of the tactics with which they have not ventured to grapple."

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The rent of Mr. Jones's cattle were shipped yesterday without opposition.

The Parnell defense fund now amounts to over £10,000.

The Grand Orange Lodge has issued a circular urging the brethren to take measures for meeting, by means of signals, at any time during day or night, under any emergency, and take means of protecting themselves. Another circular announces that a subscription list has been opened for organizing defense, and gives information with regard to the cost of arms.

Correspondence is published between Capt. Boycott and Mr. Gladstone. The former asks the assistance of the Government to indemnify him for some of the losses caused by his having to quit Ireland. Mr. Gladstone replies that the Government has already largely assisted Mr. Boycott with troops. To this Mr. Boycott replies that the army was sent to Lough Mask against his wish and merely to preserve peace, and regrets that the Government refuses him compensation.

Orders have been received at Queenstown for the dispatch of 40 marines to Clonakilty, it is believed, in connection with the "Boycotting" of Mr. Jones. The Liverpool consignees have refused to receive Mr. Jones's sheep.

A dispatch from Cork states that offers of help are pouring in upon Mr. Jones. One friend offers a body of English navvies, but it is thought better to get a few men brought in quietly. Mr. Jones announces his intention of throwing all of his farm into a pasture and leaving the country.

A correspondent at Dublin hears on good authority that the Government intends to arrest Mr. Davitt immediately, by canceling his ticket of leave.

Mr. James O'Kelly, member of Parliament, has instructed his solicitors to begin action for assault against the magistrate of Enniskillen, who broke up the Land League meeting at Brookborough on Dec. 7, and ordered Mr. O'Kelly, who was one of the speakers, to quit the field.

The *Times* in its leading editorial says there is great uncertainty in regard to the degree of agreement that was established at the sittings of the Cabinet at which remedial legislation was discussed, and it is to be feared that on the vital subject of Irish land an agreement of the cabinet is rather nebulous.

The *Times* states that the first battalion of the Twentieth Regiment at Malta is ordered to Ireland.

Judge Downs, closing the Connaught Assizes, said of 219 jurors summoned only half had attended, and the absentees would be fined £20 each.

A dispatch from Liverpool says the consignees state that they refused to receive Mr. Jones's sheep because the Land League had threatened them.

THE TROUBLES OF THE PORTE.

ATHENS, Dec. 17.—The Minister of War has invited tenders for supplies of provisions for 60,000 troops stationed on the Turco-Hellenic frontier.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The *Political Correspondence* says the powers are considering the idea of European arbitration of the Greek question. England has induced France to accept the idea, and has invited an interchange of views among the powers on the project.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—An Armenian journal publishes an account of a sanguinary fight between the inhabitants of a village in Turkish Armenia and the Turkish troops. The Russian Consul at Van has gone to the scene of disturbance.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Some Continental correspondents, in their dispatches to the London journals, speak of a report that negotiations are proceeding between Turkey and Germany for the cession of Crete to Greece in lieu of other territory.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Bournemouth, dated at 1 o'clock this afternoon, says: "The Duchess of Westminster, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is sinking fast. Her death is only a question of a few hours."

Mr. Hartland, a Conservative, was to-day declared to be the member of the House of Commons for Evesham. After the last general election, Mr. Ratcliff, a Liberal, was unseated, on petition, for bribery. Subsequently Mr. Lehman, a Liberal, was elected by 376 votes against 376 votes for Mr. F. Dixon Hartland. Mr. Hartland petitioned, claiming the seat, with the result that Mr. Lehman was unseated for bribery. A scrutiny of the ballot-papers was held, which has now resulted in the seating of Mr. Hartland.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Imperial budget for the next financial year estimates the expenditure at 568,077,980 marks, (£28,403,898,) which will be covered by receipts of revenue and matriculatory contributions. The latter amount to 24,943,480 marks (£1,247,174) more than last year.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—M. Emile de Girardin, the distinguished journalist and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine, has informed his constituents that he will retire from political life after the dissolution of the present Chamber.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 17.—An investigation into the attempted assassination shows that a plot existed against Premier Bratiano.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Seventy thousand pounds sterling in gold were purchased yesterday in open market, for shipment to New-York.

The Directors of the Anglo-American Cable Company have decided to postpone the repairing of the Brest cable of 1869 until Spring, owing to boisterous weather.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says private intelligence from Gen. Skobeleff shows that, in spite of all contrary assertions, the Tekke campaign has already begun.

A dispatch from The Hague reports that the Second Chamber has voted a grant of 7,000 guilders for an Arctic expedition next year.

A dispatch from Bucharest states that nearly all the Governments, including the United States, have congratulated Premier Bratiano on his escape.

A dispatch from Paris says the allotment of Panama Canal shares will be made on Monday next.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—There is intense excitement this morning at Ludlow, Ky., opposite Western Cincinnati, on account of the supposed identification of Major Hicks, a colored boy, as the one who murdered Henry Williams, at Ludlow, night before last. Lynching will probably be the result should the evidence prove clear.

A crowd of 150 to 200 men gathered in a barn to-night to lynch the negro Hicks, now in Covington Jail charged with the murder of Henry Williams. Marshal Goodson placed the prisoner in the most secure cell in the jail, and brought in his police force of 15 men, and, arming them heavily with revolvers, stationed them so as to command the only entrance to the jail. Besides, he organized a force of 15 citizens, armed with guns, to patrol outside the jail. All night there has been a crowd of people about the jail, gathered by curiosity to see what might happen. At midnight the force from Ludlow, armed in all conceivable ways, appeared in the jail and demanded the release of Hicks. The Marshal refused. No organized attack was made, but a few shots were fired, and great excitement was aroused for a time. The Marshal, at 12:45, thought the Ludlow force would peaceably withdraw.

A special from Washington, Ind., to the *Gazette*, says Patrick McAdams was shot and fatally wounded to-night by his nephew, Archie McClellan, a drunken ruffian, who escaped.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17.—Judge Westbrook to-day granted a writ of error and stay of execution in the case of Henry Moett, the Taghanic murderer. The cause will now go to the Court of Appeals.

SUNBURY, Penn., Dec. 17.—The trial of James Finkbine for the murder of his father-in-law, Finkbohne—ended to-night in a verdict of not guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The case of Clodomiro Cota, the Mexican revolutionist, whose extradition was demanded, was taken up in the United States Court to-day on a new writ of habeas corpus having been obtained from that court, the State court holding that it had no jurisdiction in the case. The prisoner was turned over to the United States Marshal.

William and Charles Mullin, brothers, owning a farm near Santa Rosa, were killed by Albert and Frederick Quackenbush, also brothers, and claimants of a portion of the farm held by the Mullins. The Quackenbush brothers surrendered themselves to the authorities, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The Medical Examiner has decided that Patrick Lane came to his death from violence, and not from heart disease, and Joseph Tew, who assaulted Lane last night, is held for the crime.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

ACCIDENTS TO SHIPPING IN CROSSING THE ATLANTIC AND IN HOME WATERS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The bark Union, Capt. Vivas, from Naples, by way of Trapani, Nov. 30, for New-York, arrived at Gibraltar on Dec. 7, in a leaky condition.

The British bark Charlotte Young, Capt. Crooks, before reported at Hayle, from New-York, is aground at the former port.

The Norwegian ship Loreley, Capt. Marcussen, from Philadelphia, before reported ashore at Glückstadt, has floated.

The British ship Milton, Capt. McArthur, from New-York Nov. 19, for Copenhagen, had her decks swept by the sea, and jettisoned part of her cargo.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 17.—The steamer Norfolk, to load with cotton for Liverpool, has one blade of her propeller broken off. The majority of the surveyors consider her unseaworthy without a new propeller.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Dec. 17.—The steamer Curlew, just from the westward, reports that the bark Ironsides, laden with deal, from Quebec for Montevideo, anchored several days at St. George's Bay. She had lost her deck load and was leaking badly. The Curlew towed her out of the bay on Dec. 13, and the bark proceeded on her voyage. The crew will be able to keep the water under.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The schooner Hannah Grant, Capt. Tickett, from Millbridge, arrived to-day. She reports that this morning, off the Lower Middle, bearing up, she was run into by the steamer Austrian, hence for Glasgow, striking the schooner on the starboard quarter, which was badly damaged, and carrying away her main boom and gaff, and had her mainmast badly torn.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The National Board of Trade concluded its labors to-day, and adjourned sine die. The first question brought before the board to-day was a resolution declaring "that the results of the operation of the telegraph in Great Britain as a part of the postal system of the country are such as to commend the adoption of a similar system to the people of the United States." This resolution elicited a long and very interesting debate, but it was finally adopted by the required two-thirds vote. A resolution was also adopted commending the efforts made by the Department of State for the collection of valuable information by Consuls, bearing upon and calculated to extend our import trade. A resolution to the effect that American mails on the ocean should be carried in American ships only was, after some debate, indefinitely postponed. The shipping question was brought up again, but owing to a difference of opinion between those who desired a modification of the navigation laws and those who were opposed to such modification, no action was taken. The board then adjourned to meet in Washington next December.

Delegates now in Washington, and who are members of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, hope to arrange, upon their return to New-York, for the appointment of a committee by that body to meet in Washington in January for the purpose of considering the details of a national bankrupt law, and to urge its immediate enactment by the present Congress.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 17.—*An unfinished wall at the Middletown car shops fell down last night, burying six workmen in the ruins. Of this number William Dasher was killed, and the remaining five received severe injuries.*

WACO, Texas, Dec. 17.—J. Hall, a brakeman, was run over and killed yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—John Chew and John Mead, two colored men, returning from work this evening, crossed the railroad tracks at Fulton Station, Western Maryland Railroad, in this city, when they were struck by a train and both instantly killed. The body of one of them was cut to pieces.

Frank H. Shallenberg, 10 years old, a flagman on the Potomac Road, at St. Agnes Station, just out of the city, was run over to-day by a train and killed.

THE FAILURE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—It is announced, on what is regarded as good authority in Minneapolis, that the sale of the Harwood stock, postponed Dec. 7 to Dec. 21, will be again postponed until Jan. 5, to suit the convenience of Eastern creditors. The same authority says that New-York jobbers are willing, and even anxious, to buy in the stock and continue and enlarge the business heretofore done by Harwood & Co.

LIFE LOST IN THE FLAMES

TWENTY OR MORE PERSONS KILLED IN A BURNING FACTORY.

A TERRIBLE SCENE IN BUFFALO—WORKMEN KILLED BY JUMPING FROM THE WINDOWS—OVER TWENTY BOYS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ROASTED ALIVE—LOSS OF NEARLY $250,000.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—A most disastrous conflagration occurred here this evening, the sad and deplorable feature of which is that it was attended by the greatest loss of life, from a similar cause in this city, in very many years. The building in which the fire broke out was a brick structure, of five stories, 300 feet in depth, and 80 feet wide, owned by George W. Tifft, and occupied by M. H. Birge & Sons, manufacturers of wall-paper. About 5:30 o'clock one of the men employed in the third story reported to the foreman, Thomas Henry, who was on the floor below, that one of the printing machines was on fire. He speedily made his way up stairs, and saw the press at the rear of the room enveloped in flames, which had by this time spread to adjacent woodwork, while the place was filled with dense smoke.

As a temperature of 90° is maintained continually throughout the factory to assist the drying process, and as this had rendered everything as dry as tinder, Mr. Henry realized that the spread of the flames would be terribly rapid and it was folly to think that anything could be done to avert it. He turned and ordered the employes to fly for their lives immediately, warning, as best he could, those who were in the fourth and fifth stories, they being principally boys. In the meantime an alarm had been sounded, to which a portion of the department responded, and a second and general alarm brought the remainder. The scene now presented was one that would touch the stoutest heart. The building was wrapped in seething flames. Employes jumped from the highest windows, while many boys in the two upper stories, who had been unsuccessful in their efforts to escape, or became too bewildered to follow the example of their companions, appeared at the windows, with white and terrified faces, and frantically shouted for help. But their torture was of brief duration. Almost simultaneously with their cry for aid they sank back, overcome by suffocation from the smoke, and within 20 minutes from the time the alarm was sounded the walls crumbled and fell with a crash. One small boy, whose name could not be ascertained, courageously jumped from the fifth story, and, catching the telegraph wires, which then gave away, slid down one of them and escaped with badly cut hands. John Malone, 15 years old, jumped from the fifth story, struck the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed. John Fields, employed as overseer among the boys, jumped from the fourth story and was picked up dead. John T. Berry jumped from one of the upper stories and sustained a fracture of the spine and of both arms; he will probably die. With the falling of the walls, the firemen were required to give their attention to the Union Malt-house, an extensive brick structure, also owned by George W. Tifft, and occupied by John R. Manning. It was already in a fair way for destruction, and, though every effort was made, the attempt was unsuccessful, and the best that could be done was in preventing the further spread of the fire.

Wild rumors were afloat in regard to the loss of life, and anxious parents crowded around with blanched countenances and weeping bitterly, while they inquired for their missing boys. When the excitement had subsided somewhat, an effort was made to get some knowledge of the wounded. The list, so far as can be ascertained, in addition to those before mentioned, is as follows:

JOHN GRIFFIN jumped from the fourth story; arm broken and injured internally.

MOSES MALONE, jumped from fifth story; leg broken.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, arm broken and badly burned about the head and back.

EDWARD MCCORMICK, jumped from the fifth story; cut about the head.

MOSES MALONE, jumped from the fifth story; leg and arm fractured.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, leg fractured.

The following boys are missing:

STEPHEN HACKETT.
MARTIN MCGEE.
PETER SCHWANDER.
JOHN and JAMES STOUT.
JAY VOULTE.
THOMAS MCCUE.
CHARLES CHAPMAN.
THOMAS QUINLAN.

It is thought that these nine boys perished in the flames. Without a doubt there were many more who met the same fate, and it is confidently believed that 20 boys, 19 not more, were roasted alive in the fire. The employes numbered between 150 and 160. James Ryan and John Kennedy jumped out of a window, but sustained no material injury.

The estimated losses and the insurance are as follows: Birge Sons, on stock and machinery, $150,000; insured for about $75,000. George R. Manning, $25,000; fully insured. George W. Tifft, $70,000; fully insured. A city engine-house, adjoining the building of the Messrs. Birge, was wrecked by the falling walls. The disaster is one from which the Messrs. Birge will suffer great embarrassment. The factory was being run on overtime, and they had received orders which would keep them busy to their full extent until next March. The cause of the fire is a mystery, and no one is able to account satisfactorily for its origin. No fire of any description or smoking was allowed in the building, and the engine and boiler rooms were in an adjacent building. A Coroner's jury is to be impaneled from among prominent citizens, and a strict investigation will be made.

EXPLOSION IN A POTTERY WORKS.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 17.—About 11:30 o'clock last night a quantity of frut, used for glazing putty, which was flowing from a kiln at the Trenton Pottery Works in Taylor-street, exploded on falling into a tank of water. The report was very loud, and alarmed the residents of that part of the city. The slate roof of the building was blown off, and the windows were demolished. Two potters were injured. Patrick Carr will lose the sight of both eyes, and George Hogwood was cut on the head and had one eye injured. There were only two men in the building at the time of the explosion.

A DEFAULTING CITY TREASURER.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning some excitement was caused by further proceedings in the case of the defalcation of Joseph Bork, while City Treasurer. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court relative to the defective character of the old indictments found against Bork. W. R. Quinby, counsel for Bork, appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and moved that the eight indictments standing against Bork be quashed. The court granted the motion. In anticipation of this proceeding six new indictments were obtained by the District Attorney against Bork. The prisoner was arraigned and admitted to bail in $3,000 on each indictment. There are in preparation new indictments by the prosecuting officials to remedy the defect found in the other bills by specifying embezzlements on defalcations and describing the stolen property. The most important bill charges Bork with having appropriated 100 city bonds of the value of $100,000, on Oct. 1, 1872. The other indictments are as follows: For taking $600, May 15, 1875; $1,000, July 30, 1875; $2,300, Sept. 14, 1875; $300, Dec. 21, 1875; $2,000, June 6, 1874.

A SHERIFF'S LIABILITY.

SUED SUCCESSFULLY FOR ALLOWING A PRISONER TO GO OUT OF HIS CUSTODY.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—The somewhat celebrated case of Alice Douglass against Joseph L. Haberstro, as Sheriff, came up in the Supreme Court, Circuit, this morning. The action was brought in April, 1879, to enforce the defendant's liability as bail, and grew out of the arrest of William T. Warren, a lawyer, by him as the suit of the plaintiff. Haberstro, as Sheriff, in discharging Warren from arrest took bail for his appearance to answer, under a body execution, from John M. Bedford and H. H. Phillips, who undertook in the sum of $1,000. The plaintiff accepted the bail. By the sureties' failure to justify Haberstro became liable as if he had signed the undertaking of bail. The plaintiff recovered judgment against Warren, and property and body executions against him being returned unsatisfied, action was brought to recover $1,200 and interest from Haberstro. The defendant applied to the Special Term, in April, 1879, to be exonerated, and have the action discontinued. The application was granted. The General Term reversed the order in March last. Another application was made, and the motion was granted on payment of $400 and costs. The General Term reversed the orders. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which dismissed it with costs. This morning Judge Barker tried the case on it merits. The defendant put in a general denial. He alleged that Warren was sent to the inebriate asylum by the County Judge, under a certificate granted by him, and by virtue thereof Warren was removed from his custody. It was also alleged that the executions were returned at the request of the plaintiff's attorneys. The plaintiff proved the facts in the complaint. The committal to Binghamton Asylum was proved by the defendant. The court excluded proof in relation to the executions, holding that it was not competent. The answer should have set up such facts, and as it stood constituted no defense. The court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,320 00, and directed that the exceptions should be heard at General Term. A stay of proceedings for 60 days was granted in which to make a case of exceptions.

INDIAN TERRITORY INVADERS.

THE OKLAHOMA COLONISTS STILL ON THE LINE—THREATS OF THE INDIANS.

CALDWELL, Kan., Dec. 17.—The colonists held a meeting to-day and passed resolutions to remain together, and that no one should leave the camp without permission. Major Randall said to-day there need be no fear of an Indian outbreak if the settlers went in by permission of the Government, but there would be danger if the settlers forced their way in and the troops attempted to put them out. The Indians would rise, thinking they were helping the Government. Col. Coppinger started this evening for Leavenworth, leaving Major Randall in command. The excitement was increased in the camp by the arrival of B. F. Overton, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation; D. N. C. Duncan, of the Cherokees; G. W. Grayson, of the Creeks, and Thomas Cloud, a full blood, who represents the Seminoles. They said that if the Government permits the colonists to go to Oklahoma, their people will raise an army of 5,000 men to drive them out. They are very bitter. Mr. Grayson said to the colonists: "We are doing all we can to prevent the opening of Indian country, and you had as well go home." They denounce Col. Boudinot as the Benedict Arnold of the Indian race.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Dr. Wilson, the representative of the Oklahoma colonists, now on the border of the Indian Territory under the surveillance of the military, left here last night for Washington, where he will endeavor to obtain orders which will enable the colonists to proceed on their journey unmolested.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—The barn of Mr. Ewall, on Price's Hill, in the western part of Cincinnati, was burned this morning, and Mrs. Ewall was burned in it. It has been discovered that Mrs. Ewall committed suicide. She had a revolver with her, and it is supposed that she shot herself and set fire to the straw. A note was found from her saying she was tired of her troubles. She had been married only two months, and had had domestic troubles, her mind becoming unsettled.

AN OLD MAN'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—A special to the *Gazette* from Cleveland, Ohio, gives an account of the fatal burning of Peter Zonie, Bohemian, 70 years old, who came to this country a year ago. He was comparatively helpless, and was left by his wife near the cooking stove, yesterday, when she went out washing. In attempting to move away from the hot fire, he fell over on the stove, rolled over on his back, and then fell to the floor, where he lay in pain until his wife returned at night. He died this morning.

CLAIMS ON THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The report of the Referee to determine the value of the policies of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, filed to-day, shows that the claims allowed by him aggregate $265,187 64, while the gross assets, as claimed by the Receiver, including the moneys deposited in Canada, are $1,097,894 07, and that there are many claims in the hands of the Referee yet undecided. The report is regarded as very favorable for the interests of policy-holders.

NEW CORPORATIONS FORMED.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Marvin Green, Tracy R. Edson, James H. Baker, T. A. Edison, and others have filed articles of incorporat on as the Electric Illuminating Company of New-York, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Samuel Rogers and others have organized under the name of the Consolidated Steam Company of America, with a capital of $10,000,000.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has filed the following with the Controller: Capital stock, $1,000,000; dividends, Feb. 1, $20,000, 2 per cent.; May 1, $80,000, 8 per cent.; Aug. 1,

GENERAL TELEGRAPHNEWS

KINGSTON SCHOOL DISQUALIFIED

A TEACHER CHARGING A TEACHER WITH IN-
TEMPERANCE IS ACCUSED OF BRUTALITY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The late trouble in one of the public schools of this city continues to be an absorbing topic of public interest here. It has already assumed a serious aspect, and there is much anxiety as to the outcome. The Board of Education, at its meeting last night, disqualified Miss Mary Brush as a teacher in the Academy Department of the Union School, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court. Miss Brush is charged with having struck a pupil, Miss Lizzie Hasbrouck, a girl of 14 years, on the head with a book, and with having used profane and abusive language to her. Miss Brush is a daughter of Mr. Edward Brush, a well-known citizen of this city, and has been employed as a teacher in the Academy Department for about two years. She is highly spoken of by her pupils, and has the support of a large number of the parents of children in the school. Miss Hasbrouck is the daughter of Mr. Peter Hasbrouck, a prominent citizen of Kingston, and is also highly spoken of by her teachers and schoolmates. The charges against Miss Brush were preferred by Mr. Hasbrouck, and were investigated by the Board of Education, which sustained the position of Principal of the school. A number of the parents of children in the school, however, have petitioned for the removal of Miss Brush, and the matter has caused much excitement. The latter will not act as stage-Advocate of the case.

Leave of absence for six months has been granted Lieut. E. H. Lane, with permission to leave the United States on private affairs, and to apply for an extension, and Lieut. Edward Kellogg, Jr., Fifth Artillery, has been granted leave for twenty days, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted:

Capt. Inspector-General Charles E. Kilbreth, Department of Dakota, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri:

Capt. Thomas C. Lebo, Fifth Artillery, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

Capt. Inspector-General Charles E. Kilbreth, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of the East:

Capt. A. H. Bowman, Ordnance Department, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Terry, commanding Department of Dakota:

Capt. Inspector-General Charles E. Kilbreth, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Crook, commanding Department of the Platte:

Capt. Inspector-General Charles E. Kilbreth, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Augur, commanding Department of Texas:

Capt. Inspector-General Charles E. Kilbreth, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Ord, commanding Department of California:

Capt. Inspector-General Charles E. Kilbreth, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the South:

Capt. Inspector-General Charles E. Kilbreth, one month, to take effect on the 20th inst.

The following leave of absence has been granted by Major-General Howard, commanding Department of the Columbia:

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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION—Dec. 17.

SENATE.

VOTING AGAINST A HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, by direction of a majority of the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the joint resolution of the House, providing for the adjournment of Congress from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution. In view of the important business pending before Congress. An adjournment of a few days might be had.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, also opposed the resolution, which might, if adopted, make an extra session necessary.

The resolution was disagreed to—yeas 27, nays 31. The only Democrats voting yes were Messrs. DAVIS, of Illinois; McPherson, Ransom, West, Wilkinson, and Wilson. The only Republicans voting nay were Messrs. Blair, Hamlin, Ingalls, and Plumb.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, presented the petition of the committee of the New-York Bar Association for an increase in the salaries of United States Judges.

A BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the holiday adjournment resolution was disagreed to.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Consideration of the Educational bill was resumed.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, opposed the clause making the rate of interest paid by the Treasury on the educational fund 4 per cent., when money can be borrowed at 3 per cent.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, wished that the whole fund might be expended for the education of this generation, and not be held for generations to come. It was as much needed now as it would ever be. We were paying off the public debt at the rate of $100,000,000 yearly for the benefit of future generations, and he thought this was enough burden upon the present population. He therefore advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. Teller yesterday.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said there was no logical reason why the proceeds of public lands and patents should be devoted to this purpose any more than the proceeds from taxes on tobacco or spirits. The bill was in essence an appropriation of public money, and Mr. Allison would rather see it made large enough for the immediate production of good results. If a permanent appropriation of patent fees were made, any future attempt to reduce fees on patents would be opposed as unfair to the educational fund.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, thought any reduction in patent fees would result in more applications for patents, and so there would be no diminution in the total receipts. The spread of education would increase inventions.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, thought the surplus money in the Patent Office was money unjustly taken from inventors, and his disposition of it would be to return it pro rata to inventors. This Government was not to run on money unnecessarily, and dividend-paying business and no more money should be raised than is necessary to pay the expenses of the Government. He did not want to establish a permanent educational bureau or fund. The amount of interest proposed—$60,000—would buy many school-houses for the children of the country. It was idle to talk of curing the disease of illiteracy with $60,000 a year. Every illiterate man in this country was a menace and danger to free institutions. It was our right and duty to appropriate a large sum to cope with this danger, and at once. We owe nothing to posterity. Posterity can take care of itself. Perhaps the greatest gift we can give posterity is an educated generation. Let us make a sufficient annual appropriation, and future Congresses to do the same if they see fit.

Mr. TELLER, of Colorado, in advocating his amendment, said that even if the fund were all exhausted in the next few years, the generations of children that came afterward would be in a better situation to meet the question. The great question is because the elder sisters and brothers, and the fathers and mothers, if educated, would teach the younger ones themselves if there were no school facilities.

The amendment was finally adopted—yeas 31, nays 30. It strikes out the clause setting apart the proceeds of lands and patents as a permanent fund, and provides that for the first 10 years said proceeds shall be paid to the several States, according to the proportion of the population over 10 years of age who cannot read and write.

Mr. INGALLS moved to strike out the proviso that one-third of the fund should go to the colleges established under the act of 1862, his object being to devote the whole to the support of common schools.

Mr. MORGAN said that if this were done he would consider the bill killed.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, wished to amend the bill so as to leave it to the States to say whether the amount granted to them should go entirely to the common schools or partly to the colleges.

Mr. HOAR having declared that the bill would be useless if it were amended as proposed, and not passed substantially as it came from the committee,

Mr. INGALLS made a vigorous speech, which caused some amusement.

Senator —— came into the room and asked the Senator sitting next to him what wisdom would die with him, or that if this matter had been referred to some other committee than that of which he was a member, nothing worthy would have been evolved. Other Senators of that class of mind, he mentioned had studied and thought on this subject. When a man's house was on fire he generally seized the nearest available utensil and ran to the creek to get water to pour on the flames. He did not set about the erection of a system of waterworks. The bill of 1862 was a fire-engine and alarming. What the South needed was an application of the old Puritan practice of education. There was a sacra contagion about education. Educate one man, however poor, and so far as that man's influence went it would spread like fire and alarming. The South could be done away with by the education of those around him. Kindle the desire for education to-day, and it will rapidly spread until we shall leave it to the next generation a purified population. He thought he could best be done by the common schools. There had been too much half-education in this country. The sickly colleges scattered around the land were responsible for a very large number of the failures in life. Boys had been taken from the farm and the anvil, and sent to the great cities to be poor lawyers, miserable doctors, and wretched ministers, until, failing in these pursuits, they degenerated into itinerating peddlers and book agents, to finally disappear from the devices they had inumbered when above it.

Mr. HOAR, in replying, said he had made his remarks only because he feared the proposed amendments would defeat the wishes of those desirous of educating the masses. The Senator from Kansas seemed blindfolded in advocating measures to build up the West and South, though they knew all the time that the balance of power was steadily passing from New-England to the other sections, and that by their action they were hastening the change.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, congratulated the country upon the final disappearance of the old doctrines of strict construction as proved by the fact that no Democratic voice was raised to oppose a bill distributing the proceeds of public lands by the several Governments.

Mr. HOAR replied as his reason for not insisting on the State-right theory in this case the fact that discrimination had been introduced and continued ever since 1802 in the method of granting land to settlers, and Mr. SAULSBURY dwelt upon the waste of land under Republican administration by grants to railroads.

Mr. INGALLS's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment authorizing the colleges established under the act of 1862 to establish schools for the technical and industrial instruction of the colored race.

After being further amended the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were voted on.

The vote on Mr. TELLER's amendment was—Yeas 36, nays 30—to the amendment was lost. (the Vice-President not voting in the affirmative).

Mr. TELLER remarked that the bill as now left was the expression of a sentiment, not of a practical idea.

The other amendments made in Committee of the Whole were adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed—Yeas 41, nays 8, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bailey, Baldwin, Sen. Blaine, Blair, Brown, Bruce, Burnside, Call, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Dawes, Edmunds, Ferry, Garland, Hereford, Hill of Colorado, Hill of Georgia, Hoar, Jonas, Jones of Florida, Kellogg, Kernan, McMillan, Maxey, Morgan, Morrill, Pike, Pool, Ransom, Rollins, Teller, Vest, Voorhees, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Windom—41.

Nays—Messrs. McDonald, Saulsbury, Sewell, Voorhees, Wilkinson—8.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, the Senate agreed to adjourn from to-day to Monday, and at 6:15 P. M. adjourned.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Burnside's Educational bill as it stands:

That the net proceeds of sales of public lands and of patents shall be set apart for the education of the people. The Secretary of the Treasury shall annually apportion to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population between the ages of 10 and 21 years of the last census, a sum equal to the interest on the amount of said fund for the previous year, which shall be credited on the books of the Treasury as an educational fund, on which 4 per cent. interest per annum is to be paid to the States as above; provided that for the first 10 years the apportionment shall be made according to the number of the population of 10 years old and upward who cannot read and write; and, provided further, that one-third of the income from said fund shall be annually appropriated to the common schools of the several States, to be distributed and studied and thought on this subject. When a man's house was on fire he generally seized the nearest available utensil and ran to the creek to get water to pour on the flames. He did not set about the erection of a system of waterworks. The bill of 1862 was a fire-engine and alarming. What the South needed was an application of the old Puritan practice of education. There was a sacra contagion about education. Educate one man, however poor, and so far as that man's influence went it would spread like fire and alarming. Kindle the desire for education to-day, and it will rapidly spread until we shall leave it to the next generation a purified population. He thought he could best be done by the common schools. There had been too much half-education in this country. The sickly colleges scattered around the land were responsible for a very large number of the failures in life. Boys had been taken from the farm and the anvil, and sent to the great cities to be poor lawyers, miserable doctors, and wretched ministers, until, failing in these pursuits, they degenerated into itinerating peddlers and book agents, to finally disappear from the devices they had inumbered when above it.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—5th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—6th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—2 l col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—2 l col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HOLIDAY GOODS—Sixth Page—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
MACHINERY, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—2d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 cols.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Seventh Page—2nd col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—5th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—6th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—3d col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—4th col.
WINTER RESORTS—Sixth Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK—The Legion of Honor. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—As I—Aida.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—La Mosbe Civile.
BROADWAY AND 52D-ST.—The Columbus Clock.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Philharmonic Concert.
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM—Curiosities.
CHICKERING HALL—Passion Play.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee. Matinee.
DALY'S FIFTH-AVE.—Nerissa and Pink. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Wives. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE—Ingomar. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST.—Hiawatha. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S MIKADO—Mistresley. Matinée.
MADISON-AV. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Hebrew Fair.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—At 3—Concert.
UNION-SQUARE—Daniel Rochat. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Forbidden Nov. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition..... $12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition..... 10 00
The Sunday edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, threatening weather, light rain and sleet, north-east to north-west winds, falling barometer, and no change in temperature.

The Senate passed the National Education bill, yesterday, by the decisive vote of 41 to 5. It provides that the net proceeds of sales of public lands and of patents shall forever be set apart for the education of the people, and that the net annual proceeds of the fund thus established shall be apportioned for the first ten years, according to the number of persons under 10 years of age in any given State who cannot read and write. That the grant may not operate as a premium on illiteracy, but rather as an encouragement to remove it, no State or Territory can participate in its benefits which does not maintain for at least a few months in each year a system of free public schools. Half the Senate favored the apportionment of the entire principal of the fund for the first ten years of the operation of the bill, on the ground that it would take too long for the interest to reach an amount calculated to effect any perceptible good. This amendment was finally defeated by a tie vote, giving its author—Mr. Teller—occasion to say that the bill as passed was "the expression of a sentiment not of a practical idea." The six votes cast against its final passage were all Democratic.

While there is some force in Mr. Teller's argument about the necessity of having the entire million and a half to be annually paid into the fund available for immediate use, it is evident that the magnitude of the results to be accomplished in the future by its steady growth will more than counterbalance any immediate loss attending the smallness of the annual contribution. A steady increase of principal at the estimated rate of $1,500,000 a year, and of interest at the corresponding rate of $60,000 a year, will show at the end of ten years $15,000,000 of deposit and an annual income of $600,000. Under the Teller plan the $15,000,000 would in ten years have disappeared, though with presumably solid results; under the other, $3,300,000 will have been paid out, and the fund will be established on such a footing as to act as a solid bulwark against the growth of popular ignorance for all time. Strict constructionists of both parties have, of course, done some violence to their principles in the support of such a bill, but the measure is so vitally concerned with the preservation of Government itself as to be covered by the broadest sanction of constitutional principle.

Canada's great Pacific railway scheme is meeting with vigorous opposition in and out of the Dominion Parliament. The chief opponents are making an appeal to the people in the form of a public manifesto, in the hope of defeating the whole project. If, as is claimed, the Government is trying to turn over some hundreds of miles of road constructed with public money to a private company, besides giving subsidies and grants of land, worth more than the entire work will cost, and relieving the whole vast property from taxation for twenty years, it is not to be wondered at that the opposition to the present administration is trying to make the upshot against it as a political weapon. It is but a short time since the Province of British Columbia was heard from loudly protesting because a short line of road in Vancouver's Island, promised when the Province joined the confederation, has not been built and is not provided for in the pending contract. The protest was almost a threat of secession. The Macdonald Government, with its protective tariff and internal improvement policy, is having about all it can carry.

Something quite as substantial as the grievances of the tenant farmers is coming to the surface of the Irish troubles—the distress of a class one remove lower than the farmers, and whose interests are by no means identical with those of the holders of the soil. The misery of the Irish agricultural laborers is sure to be a steadily growing quantity in the present condition of the country, and it is greatly to the honor of the Catholic clergy that they have given emphatic expression to the wants of this the lowest class of the peasantry. Meanwhile, the cry for coercion continues without audible response from the Government, whose chief is evidently extremely loth to admit that Ireland cannot be governed by the ordinary processes of law pending a full and fair discussion and an equally fair adjustment of the grievances of her people. Whatever may be the outcome of the Cabinet deliberations, it is clear that a good deal more force and courage is needed to abstain from a resort to martial law than for a consent to its immediate enforcement.

Controller Campbell has intimated that he has by no means finished the task of retrenching the expenses of his department, and that a more thorough acquaintance with its methods and the capacity of its working force will enable him to effect further savings. It may be well to bear in mind that John Kelly testified before the Senate committee somewhat to this effect: "I don't think it is possible to reduce the salary account of the Finance Department or to consolidate any of its existing bureaus with public advantage. Ex-Controller Green has stated here that there has been no reduction of the salary lists, although the present work of the department is not over three-fifths of what it was when he left it. I don't know what could have actuated him in making that very peculiar statement except he has some feeling in the matter." We have already had a demonstration from Controller Campbell as to the value of his predecessor's views on this question, and shall doubtless have a still more conclusive one before many weeks are over. How much of similar evidence given before the Senate committee had a precisely similar worthlessness?

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN CONGRESS.

Two measures providing for a substantial and effective reform in the civil service have been introduced in Congress. One has been presented by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, in the Senate; the other by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, in the House. Both these gentlemen are Democrats, and the radical, and, on the whole, practical, nature of their propositions is a good augury for some action of a really valuable kind, at the present session. If members in good standing, and, as in Mr. Pendleton's case, of conspicuously high standing, in the political majority of Congress make themselves responsible for propositions which conform in principle to the essential conditions of reform, it is difficult to see why something should not be done, and something well worth doing.

Of the two bills referred to, that of Mr. Pendleton is the most complete, and the more valuable portions of Mr. Willis's are, with one exception, included in it. That exception consists in the provision, inserted by Mr. Willis, that commissions for four years, issued by the Government, shall run indefinitely, and that persons holding them shall continue in office until removed by death or under existing laws. This is not, by any means, the innovation which it may be generally supposed to be. Appointments by commission under the Department of Internal Revenue already hold in this way. There is no doubt that the rule might be applied, if honestly applied, with advantage to other departments. The objection, so far as there is any, to it lies in the popular prejudice on the subject. While a certain fixity of tenure is advisable, it is not to be denied that it is regarded with some disfavor in quarters where opposition to a reform bill would be only too effective. We do not regard the provision as entirely essential, and we should not be inclined to insist upon it if it would imperil the passage of an otherwise effective reform bill.

Mr. Pendleton's bill requires all appointments, with certain generally conceded exceptions, to be made after open and competitive examinations. It provides for a commission, to hold office during good behavior, to prescribe regulations for admissions and for suspensions and removals, to make or preside over examinations, and to keep a record of all their proceedings. It requires that "appointments and promotions shall be made in the order of merit assigned by the board upon the examinations, having regard also to seniority of service; but one-fourth of the promotions may be made on account of fitness irrespective of length of service." It further requires that "findings for misconduct or inefficiency shall be followed by dismissal, and appointment and promotion shall be according to certificate in the order of merit." The bill also provides that "the President or Senate may require any person, before or after an appointment, subject to confirmation by the Senate, to appear before the board for examination, and the result shall be made a matter for report."

The essential merits of this bill, which are very great, are the institution of competitive examinations for appointment and promotion, and the creation of a national commission with ample supervisory power. These are the two prime conditions of an effective and permanent reform. We have already pointed out how much the President might do without the aid of Congress; but he could do much more, do it more readily, and have his work more lasting and of greater value if the law fixed these two points. Of the supreme excellence of competitive examinations as a preliminary to appointment, it is hardly necessary to speak. That is now a perfectly ascertained fact, demonstrated by the experience of our own country, as well as by the wider and longer experience of Great Britain. The necessity of a central supervisory and administrative board is scarcely less. Only by this means can uniform impartiality and responsibility be secured, and, what is almost as important in this case, be proved readily and with certainty. These two points are of such moment that it is peculiarly gratifying to find them made prominent in a measure proposed by a distinguished Senator of the majority party.

Upon other points it may be objected to Mr. Pendleton's proposition—singular as the suggestion may seem—that it is a little too sweeping. It proposes, for instance, that appointments and promotions shall "be made in the order of merit assigned by the board upon the examinations." This varies from the original rules devised by the Curtis commission, and reported to Congress in 1871, which required only that appointments or promotions should be made in every case from the three names standing first in order of merit. This provision was intended to meet the constitutional objection that the discretion of the appointing power could not be taken entirely away; but it was also regarded by the then commission as desirable in itself, and we should now so esteem it. Again, Mr. Pendleton's bill makes no provision for a term of probation after the appointment upon competition. This we believe to be an important omission. Competitive examination is a very efficient aid to the selection of the best man, but it is not a conclusive test. Competition followed by actual service for six months is as nearly conclusive as anything could be. The probation, moreover, was always a complete answer to the objection, often sincerely urged, as to the unpractical character of the reform. Still, again, Mr. Pendleton wishes to place the matter of suspensions and removals in the hands of the supervisory board. This we regard as at least premature. We have even doubts as to how far it would be advisable in any case to intrust such a board with this power. It appears to us that, after having removed all temptation to arbitrary removals by making arbitrary or interested appointments impossible, the power of removal may safely be left in the hands where it now lies. We believe it might with advantage even be somewhat more extended than it now is by the repeal of the Tenure of Office act.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

The City has escaped a serious danger through the prompt and energetic way in which Health Officer Smith has dealt with the case of the *Italia*. It is impossible to estimate the peril to the health of the people of New-York, or the expense to the State which would have been occasioned by the landing of 750 immigrants, all of whom had been exposed during the passage to the most virulent form of small-pox. The detention of the vessel, with its crew and passengers, at Quarantine, the vaccination of every person on board, and the thorough fumigation of the vessel and the effects of the passengers, will doubtless prevent the spread of the contagion on shore, but certainly no less rigorous measures could with safety have been adopted. Whatever irritation the Anchor Line Steam-ship Company may feel at the Health Officer's interference with their profitable traffic in bringing Italian lazzaroni to our shores, they need not expect the sympathy of the public. If our immigration laws were what they should be they would suffer much more severely, for there can be no doubt that the interests of the City, State, and Nation demand that on the arrival of a steam-ship with a steerage full of immigrants like those brought by the *Italia*, the filthy, wretched, lazy, ignorant, and criminal dregs of the meanest sections of Italy, and infected with a terrible disease into the bargain, the authorities of the port should have power to compel her master to take back his cargo whence he got it with the least possible delay.

We have unquestionably arrived at a point where we can no longer afford to overlook the evil of promiscuous immigration. This case of the *Italia* is proof enough of that. Count Mareposchi, the Italian Vice-Consul here, declares that it is impossible that his Government can have connived at or had any knowledge of the shipment of paupers and criminals to this country, and we presume he is rightly informed upon that point, but it is plain that these degraded beings have not all, nor any considerable number of them, come over here of their own free will, with their own means, and with the intention of earning an honest living. It is impossible to determine how many of them are criminals, but it is evident from their wretched appearance that very few of them could have paid their passage, amounting to $40, from funds of their own. Whether the money was provided by the subscriptions of their sympathizing fellow-countrymen, who felt that they could well be spared, or was advanced by padrones and task-masters in this country who expect to profit by their labors, is immaterial. They are not a class of immigrants whom we can receive without danger to ourselves. In cleanliness and persistent adherence to the speech, dress, and mode of life of their own country the Italian and the Chinese immigrant are on a par, though the much-abused wearers of the pigtail are more cleanly in their domestic habits. But the Chinaman very rarely gives the Police or the courts any trouble, while it is notorious that no foreigners with whom we have to deal, stab and murder on so slight provocation as the Italians. The Anchor Line Company have landed 2,100 Italian immigrants at this port since the 20th of October, not counting the *Italia's* complement of 750. How many of these men and women come over here with any prospect or desire of obtaining useful and productive employment, or with the skill and knowledge necessary to earn a decent living?

The United States Consuls at Genoa, Naples, and other Italian ports could render their country no better service than to maintain a vigilant supervision over emigrant ships, endeavoring by every means in their power to prevent the shipment of criminals, paupers, and professional beggars. They should at least forewarn the United States authorities whenever any ship sails for our shores with such a cargo of Neapolitan offscourings as the *Italia* has brought over. Steam-ship companies, too, should be sharply reminded of their sanitary duties. The evidently incompetent surgeon of the *Italia* seems to have made no attempt to prevent the spread of the small-pox among the passengers. The woman who was first taken with the disease lay in her bunk near other persons, and the other patient, a man, wandered at will about the steerage, even when covered with the eruptions of the disease. The spirit which prompts the masters and owners of steam-ships to disregard the most ordinary sanitary precautions in dealing with steerage passengers, and to seek to conceal the existence of contagious diseases on board, is utterly incomprehensible. It is to be feared that there are very few ship-owners and consignees who would not willingly evade quarantine regulations to save a day's delay, even at the risk of bringing small-pox or yellow fever into the City.

The arrival of this diseased and otherwise highly objectionable horde of immigrants may serve to help on to its passage the bill for the regulation of immigration (H. R. No. 2,099) which was reported by Mr. Cox from the Committee on Foreign Affairs last session, and is now pending. The accompanying report of the committee sets forth ample reasons for the passage of the bill, and it ought not to be neglected. Along with provisions which would throw the burden of much of the expense of caring for immigrants upon the Government, where it belongs, are sections authorizing port authorities to compel the reshipment of criminals and incompetents without allowing them to land, and providing penalties for many abuses for which we now have no remedy. New-York bears more of the burdens and receives fewer of the benefits of immigration than any other State in the Union. Our Representatives in Congress should make an earnest effort to secure the passage of a law by which the inflowing tide may be better controlled and the evils attendant upon it checked.

SUPERFLUOUS MR. VEST.

It is rather late in the political history of our country for anybody to denounce John Brown as "an old scoundrel." And after Senator Vest had thus incautiously freed his mind in the Senate on Wednesday, he showed great discretion in going to the official reporters and having his language modified. In the press report of the proceedings he is quoted as referring to John Brown, of Osawatomie, as "that old scoundrel." In the speech, as printed in the *Congressional Record*, the offensive epithet has been expunged, and the Senator from Missouri pours out the vials of his wrath upon the early immigrants into Kansas, "sent from Plymouth Church, in the name of God and morality and law, to teach the slaves of Missouri to rise against those who claimed to be their owners." Mr. Vest, even at this late day, cannot forgive the Free-State men of Kansas, men whose blood was the enrichment of the soil on which the first great battle between freedom and slavery was fought and won.

It is late in the day for a Senator from one of the old slave States of the Republic to deride the memory of a man who, whatever were his faults, was a more honorable and sincere patriot than it is possible for the Missouri Senator to be. Nor is there any need to bring into the case John Brown's ill-starred career in Virginia, his wild undertaking, and his tragical end. Mr. Vest seems to think that because John Brown, an old and defenseless man, was hanged in the midst of one of the most imposing and portentous military demonstrations which had then ever been made in Virginia, the stigma of the gallows cast a backward shadow over his whole life. It seems to be argued that because John Brown was hanged he was a "scoundrel," and that double-dyed traitors against the Republic, who have survived him, may cast stones at his memory. It does not lie in the mouth of any ex-rebel, whose political existence to-day is the gift of a magnanimous people, to deride John Brown, of Osawatomie.

The occasion and the spirit of the debate to which we have alluded very strikingly illustrate the temper of the Bourbons so admirably represented by Senator Vest. It is proposed to pay one Samuel A. Lowe the sum of $4,750 for services rendered in 1854, when, as one of the clerks of the so-called Bogus Legislature, an itinerant pro-slavery body, he arranged the so-called bogus statutes of the Territory and prepared them for the printer. These statutes were an importation from Missouri, garnished and embellished with amendments designed to stamp out the anti-slavery spirit in Kansas and make the very name of slavery terrible to white and black. As the polling-lists of some of the border towns of the distracted Territory were made up of entire pages of a St. Louis street directory, not even omitting names of trades, professions, and streets, so this infamous book of statutes contained laws from the Missouri statute-book in which the "compiler" had not even changed the word "State" to "Territory," nor the title "Missouri" to "Kansas." So that, if the pretended code had ever become operative, the laws and practices under them would have confused the State of Missouri with the Territory of Kansas.

But the value of the so-called book of statutes is not now in question. These laws never were submitted to any Governor, and were a byword and a hissing as soon as their true character became known. The noticeable feature in the case is the celerity with which the ex-rebels in the Senate rushed to the defense of the ex-clerk of the Bogus Legislature, and to the congenial business of abusing John Brown and the Free-State men of the old time. Even at this late day, a Senator of the United States displays his hatred of the anti-slavery men of Kansas by hurling offensive epithets at one of their leaders, and by slander and misrepresentation of the rank and file. It is not true that men were sent out to Kansas from the North-eastern States to incite insurrection among the slaves of Missouri, and to teach them to rise against their masters. It is true that they went into Kansas to help to vote slavery down and hold the young Territory, under the law of "popular sovereignty," for freedom and human liberty. And it is true that one of the laws for the "arrangement" of which payment is now sought, provided that any person who should circulate any printed page in which the denial of persons to hold slaves in that Territory should be taught should be deemed guilty of a felony.

The ruffians of Missouri, the vilest scum that ever overflowed from any semi-civilized community, burst into Kansas, carrying the torch, the knife, and the rifle with them. No pen has ever yet recorded the sum of atrocities which these men, enlisted in the cause of slavery, inflicted upon the peaceable, law-abiding, and peace-desiring immigrants from other States. If the persecuted Free-State men ever turned upon their tormentors, it was only after infinite suffering and persecution. These men invoked the ballot-box. They were answered with intolerable violence, and with murders, at the story of which men may even now grow pale. And in defense of the truculent ruffians who swarmed over the border from Missouri, Mr. Vest asperses the character of men of whom the world was not worthy, and imputes to them the damning crime of interfering with the divinely appointed institution of human slavery.

PROTECTION TO REPUBLICANISM.

In the palmy days of the Tweed Ring Mr. Nathaniel Sands kept a literary man who wrote for him those astonishing pamphlets which were published with Mr. Sands's name as their author. It was with the aid of this literary man that Mr. Sands put forth his ingenious theory that Latin ought not to be taught to the youth of America, because it was at one time the language of an imperial despotism. What ought to have been taught in our schools, according to Mr. Sands, was a good republican language—such, for example, as that of Pike County. He felt that Latin, or any other monarchical language, must inevitably corrupt American children and weaken their love for free government, and possibly their reverence for the great and good leaders of Tammany Hall. Unfortunately, the premature downfall of the Ring sent Mr. Sands into retirement and prevented him from advocating his educational theories with any hope of their success. Sands and his literary young man are now almost forgotten, but it seems that he has at least one disciple who is fully impressed with the danger lurking in monarchical literature.

At a recent dinner of the Hamilton College Alumni, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner made a characteristically clever speech on the necessity of a national American literature. He is reported to have said that our literature must teach republicanism, and that the House of Representatives, "which is not so friendly to the literature of the land as it is to the steel trade," might take a hint from this thought. The literature by which this country "has been swayed and affected," continued Mr. Warner, "has been essentially English. Through its teachings has grown up some infidelity to the Declaration of Independence. Is it not worth the while of our Representatives, even at some pecuniary cost, to foster a literature which shall encourage free institutions?" As will be seen, Mr. Warner in this speech, expresses the same idea long ago translated from Mr. Sands's dialect into grammatical English by Sands's young literary man. Sands held that Latin, as the language of a monarchy, was dangerous to republican institutions, and Mr. Warner holds that English literature which has grown up under the English monarchy is producing in the minds of Americans infidelity to the Declaration of Independence. Thus we see that the grand idea of Nathaniel Sands has not perished with him, but has been adopted and is fearlessly advocated by a younger and far abler man.

The method by which Mr. Warner would combat the influences of monarchical literature is plainly indicated in his speech. He calls on the House of Representatives to undertake this great work, and hopes that American republican literature will be protected as well as American steel. We all know how Congress protects American steel. It is by levying a duty on foreign steel so high as to be almost prohibitory. This is evidently what Mr. Warner would have Congress do by way of protecting American books from the competition of the popular books of Europe, and preventing the introduction of monarchical literature. What is needed is a heavy duty on all imported books written or published in countries where a monarchical form of government exists, and also on all imported books which may directly or indirectly advocate monarchical theories, no matter what form of government may exist in the country where they were originally published.

This plan, if properly carried out, would efficiently protect the Declaration of Independence from the insidious attacks of English novelists and German historians. The duty would necessarily have to be very large, say 200 per cent., so that it would virtually prohibit the importation of monarchical books. There might be a little difficulty in determining the exact character of books published in France or Switzerland. Those countries being Republics, their literature would not necessarily be dangerous to our republican institutions, but each French or Swiss book would have to be carefully examined by the Custom-house officers, so that in case it did contain any sentiment favorable to monarchy it could be held for duty.

One of the beauties of Mr. Warner's plan for keeping monarchical literature out of the country is the fact that it would undoubtedly protect American authors from foreign competition. The only competition our writers have to fear is from English writers, and if we forbid the importation of English books because England is a monarchy, we protect our own writers from the only rivals that can do them any injury. Mr. Warner thinks that American authors need protection as much as American steel manufacturers, and is as good a protectionist as he is a republican.

Perhaps, after all, Mr. Warner's speech was only a cunning satire on protection. Perhaps he meant to ridicule in the most effective way the doctrine that a system which makes us pay two dollars instead of one for any given article is a benefit to the country. His satire is, however, so admirably done that most people will mistake the motive, and believe that instead of ridiculing protection Mr. Warner is really following the footsteps of Nathaniel Sands.

Portugal has just celebrated the three hundredth birthday of Camoens, who immortalized the glorious actions of his country. It was from Lisbon whence sailed the first small ships into unknown seas, for at this town Dom Henri had established a school of navigation, and from this academy graduated those wonderful navigators who made discoveries all over the world. It was Camoens, who, in vivid verse, kept record of all these glorious exploits. If in the sixteenth century conquests were made by the sword, to-day we appreciate the more the poet who, by his verses alone kept alive the fame of his countrymen when the lands they once ruled over had passed into other hands. The town of Lisbon wishes to commemorate the name of Camoens by founding a library, and for this end invites American authors to contribute their works. The Consul-General of Portugal, whose address is No. 180 Pearl-street, New-York, will receive and forward all contributions.

It would, perhaps, be premature to judge what may be the future appearance of Fulton Market after the patching-up process has been gone through. It is quite doubtful, however, whether this ramshackle kennel and rat's nest ever can be made a decent place to keep food in. Certainly the sweetness of it or the convenience of it will be but little improved. Esthetic admirers of what are really old landmarks ought to be delighted with it. The only trouble about a monument of this kind is that, by its nature, it is evanescent, for Fulton Market, had it been left alone, in a short time would have been a mass of crumbling timbers, as there is hardly a splinter of wood in the whole building, save where new floors have been laid, which is not eaten up to the core with dry-rot. Contrast this market with its neighbor just across the street. The wholesale fish market is a model of good order. It is constructed for convenience, on sound common sense principles. It can be flooded and washed out so as to be sweet and clean. Quite limited in proportion—only 198 feet long by 60 broad—it really does carry on a heavier amount of business, handles more dead weight of material, than Fulton Market, and it does this because it has been properly constructed. Just so long as Fulton Market remains, patched or unpatched, it will be a public nuisance. The only cure is to pull it all down and to build up a new market.

When the port of Buffalo, in this State, was first established and a United States Custom-house was placed there, the harbor was known only as "a creek," that is, "a small inlet or cove, a small river or brook, even a mere recess in the shore of a river;" and to this day at the Treasury Department the immense trade carried on at the place in question is only known officially as "the business of Buffalo Creek." A mass of interesting and suggestive statistics, just compiled by Major Tyler, the Collector stationed there, makes this term, as applied to one of the most important ports of entry in the country, all the more ridiculous. From these statistics it appears that during the past year the number of coastwise vessels arriving at Buffalo amounted to 4,567, with a tonnage of 2,038,042. During the same period the number of clearances were 4,630, with a tonnage of 2,097,481. Again, it appears that during the past navigation season there arrived at Buffalo foreign vessels to the number of 376, with a tonnage of 61,378. The number of clearances of foreign vessels was 368, with a tonnage of 54,917. In this connection it is curious to notice the fluctuations which have occurred in the commerce of "the creek" during the past thirteen seasons of navigation. In 1868 the total number of vessels arrived was 5,932, with a tonnage of 2,063,216; 1869, arrivals, 5,975, tonnage, 2,042,614; 1870, arrivals, 3,816, tonnage, 2,073,879; 1871, arrivals, 5,425, tonnage, 2,425,868; 1872, arrivals, 5,128, tonnage, 2,317,544; 1873, arrivals, 4,929, tonnage, 2,480,006; 1874, arrivals, 3,720, tonnage, 1,819,144; 1875, arrivals, 3,189, tonnage, 1,634,453; 1876, arrivals, 2,201, tonnage, 1,381,399; 1877, arrivals, 3,397, tonnage, 1,773,158; 1878, arrivals, 4,389, tonnage, 2,264,061; 1879, arrivals, 4,120, tonnage, 2,161,466; 1880, arrivals, 5,115, tonnage, 2,617,060. From these figures it will be seen that the increase in arrivals for 1880 over the year before was 995, and the tonnage 855,594. They also show very plainly the extent to which lake commerce declined during the years of business depression following the panic of 1873, and its recent remarkable revival—a revival, by the way, which has occured despite the most active railway competition. Other figures on the same subject show that during 1879 the Customs dues collected at "the Creek of Buffalo" amounted to $441,411 17, while in 1879 the sum collected was $518,569 18, and in 1880, estimating the past month, $705,947 48. It will be seen that this is an increase for 1879 over 1878 of $72,157 01, for 1880 over the year before of $259,385 30, and for this year over 1878 of $264,536 31, or 73 per cent. This is certainly not a bad showing for a port which is still known at Washington as "the Creek of Buffalo."

Washington, the capital of the United States, is in many respects the most attractive city in the country, and whatever else may be said of them, it must at least be admitted that ex-Gov. Shepherd and his associates deserve much of the credit for making it so. But they neglected one most important work. Many schemes were, during the time of their power, proposed for the filling in of the great swamps in front of the city known as the Potomac flats, but they all fell through, and to-day the unsightly morass in question is still an eye-sore upon the river-front, and the source of the malarial disorders with which the residents of the district, particularly those who make it their temporary abode, are troubled. It is now proposed by ex-State Senator "Mike" Barrow, a somewhat notorious Maryland politician, and a number of equally reputable gentlemen who are associated with him, to reclaim and improve the flats on condition that Congress grant a charter transferring to them the absolute ownership of the land so reclaimed and improved. There is good reason to believe that this precious little scheme finds favor in the eyes of at least one United States Senator and of more than one member of the House. It is also certain that it will be pressed upon Congress with all the energy and all the peculiar appliances known to an experienced lobby. Still, it is hardly possible that these efforts will meet with success. It is not likely that the Democratic majority, reckless as it may be, will consent to deed the river-front of the national capital to a party of private speculators. There is much fear, however, that the pressure which may be brought in favor of the Maryland adventurers and his supporters will prevent Congress from taking much-needed action looking toward the improvement of the swamps by the Government. If the Potomac flats are to be reclaimed it is certainly quite as much the duty of the Government to do that work as it is advisable for it to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars on unheard-of rivers in the mountains of the South. If the flats are filled in it is believed that there will be no more complaint of malaria in Washington. The members of Congress who have been elected to live in the city for the best part of the next two years are quite as much interested as are the citizens of the place in removing what is now a fruitful source of disease.

At no time in the dramatic history of New-York have so many of the theatres been occupied with what are called combination companies. At present no less than eight of the principal houses—Haverly's Fifth-Avenue, Fourteenth-Street, Niblo's Garden, Booth's, Abbey's Park, Bijou Opera-house, Standard, and Grand Opera-house—have performances of this sort, and have had them since the opening of the season. Not one of those theatres has any company of its own. The proprietors or managers are simply lessees, who make the best terms they can with the traveling troupes, at whose head is usually a star of some magnitude, for a given period, and when one troupe has gone another succeeds. This may seem to add to the variety of the entertainment, inasmuch as a new company as well as a new star is seen during each engagement. But it certainly does not help dramatic art in any way. The theatre is sustained and elevated by permanent, unchanging companies, as at the Français and one or two other Paris houses, and at the Court theatres in Germany. The star system always has been and always will be injurious to the highest interests of the drama, sacrificing art to immediate pecuniary gain; and going on the road brings histrionism down to the level of wandering shows. Some of the combination companies, it must be admitted, have been much better than they usually are; but they cannot, of necessity, have any of the excellences that may belong to a regularly trained, entirely stable troupe. The sole theatres of the first class that have regular companies and complete permanent organization are the Union-Square, Wallack's, the Madison-Square, and Daly's, all of which are doing so well as to encourage their plan rather than that of combinations, which, even when they prosper for a while, are prone to meet disaster, soon or late. Traveling companies afford an opportunity to many of the small towns to see players and pieces which they would not see ordinarily without visiting the larger cities; but these lose by them what the small towns gain. It is unfortunate that the spirit of commercial speculation, which ever seeks large and immediate profits, has so actively entered into the theatre; but it is an evil that is likely to cure itself. A few years since much complaint was made that various meritorious actors and actresses could not secure an engagement in New-York, owing to the fact that the star system was not in vogue here. That is all changed now. An actual or would-be star, with a picked-up troupe, can hire any one of eight or ten houses—for such engagements really amount to the mere hiring of a house—and prove of what substance he is made. Many theatrical proprietors of the day are showmen rather than dramatic managers, and do not care to be anything else.

GENERAL NOTES.

The estate of the late Judge Peleg Sprague, of Boston, has been inventoried at $184,984.

The personal estate of the late ex-Sheriff William Elliott, of Philadelphia, amounts to $878,470.

Gen. Sherman is expecting to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Thackera, his daughter, in Boston.

A woman, her mother, and her grandmother were all witnesses in a civil suit in Austin, Texas a day or two ago.

A colony of 300 white and colored emigrants from Walton County, Ga., is on its way to Monroe, La., where it will settle. A telegram says that the larger part of the colony consists of able-bodied white men and their families.

A mail agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad stole a college society badge from a letter passing through his hands, and soon after appeared with it on his coat. He was arrested. He is supposed to have been the perpetrator of other recent thefts on the line.

The daughter of Mr. P. T. Barnum, writing to a friend in Boston, says, in substance, that her father's improvement is steady but slow; that his prostration is severe; that it is needful to guard him against excitement, and that complete recovery, of which strong hope is permitted, must be the work of considerable time.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* drops into prophecy long enough to say: "If Kerr had lived and retained his place as Speaker of the House, the Democratic Party would now be in possession of every department of the Government, and Hancock would be inaugurated President on the 4th of next March instead of Garfield."

Southern papers say that a very large portion of the cotton crop of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi and the corn crop of Texas remains ungathered in the field, and that this is due to scarcity of labor, unfavorable weather since the first week in November, and the unusually large acreage and the abundance of the yield. The New-Orleans *Democrat* draws the lesson from these reports that the Southern farmers and planters sow more than they are able to gather under the present supply of labor, except in the most favorable weather for harvesting.

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

There is either an odd resemblance in figures or an error in the published statement of the result of the official canvass of the votes for Representative in Congress in the Fourteenth District of this State. As first sent out by the Associated Press on the evening of the 9d inst. the statement was: Pierson, Republican, 16,138; Beach, Democrat, 15,664; Clements, Greenbacker, 500. This elected the Republican candidate and was known to be incorrect. Inquiry brought a "correction" as follows: Pierson, 15,664; Beach, 16,138; Clements, 500. This is the form in which it had been printed in the Albany evening papers of that date. But the returns of the vote of the several counties of the district, as made to The Times by the County Clerks, give the figures as follows:

Counties.	Pierson.	Beach.	Clements.
Rockland	3,755	3,530	3
Orange	10,008	9,701	121
Sullivan	3,371	3,543	427
Total	16,134	16,664	500

It is possible that the other statement is correct, but, if so, it shows some curious transpositions of figures.

PLACES MR. DAVENPORT DOES NOT WANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days since, I was informed by members of the Bar in this City that a petition had been presented to them for signature asking the appointment by the President of George H. Forster, Esq., as United States Attorney. The party presenting the petition urged that it should be signed because I was an applicant for the office. As no individual had ever heard from me the remotest expression of a desire to fill that office, I concluded that the statement respecting myself had either been inadvertently made by Mr. Forster's agent, or that the allusion to me had been misunderstood, and I, therefore, gave the matter no further thought.

To-day I learn from other members of the Bar that Mr. Forster's petition has, since the time spoken of, been presented to them with the direct request that they should sign it "to prevent Mr. Davenport's appointment." I have certainly no objection to any gentleman making himself a candidate for the office of District Attorney if he so desires to do. I seriously object, however, to the attempt of any person to obtain an appointment to that position by creating a candidate never mentioned for the office and then seeking signatures to a petition for himself upon the ground that his appointment will prevent the success of the antagonist he has himself created.

The plan is, to say the least, novel, but that so profound a student of political reform as Mr. Forster should have devised it but illustrates the possibilities of that erratic gentleman. He will pardon me, therefore, if, after having connected my name with the office which he seeks and I do not, I advise him to add to his petition the opinion of the United States Judge before whom he was recently engaged in the trial of a cause, and who felt constrained to say to him from the bench that "his difficulty appeared to be that he needed a lawyer to prepare his case as well as one to try it." I am not aware I have been and never expect to be, a candidate for the office of United States Attorney. Mr. Forster need not remain a candidate upon my account.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

P. S. While my pen is in hand, allow me to say that I am also not a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Police, which is the latest Democratic bugaboo, and that I would not have it at three times the salary and be guaranteed 20 years' possession. J

AMUSEMENTS.

SALVINI IN HAMLET.

After having performed Othello twice during the present week and having clearly demonstrated by this performance that he is the greatest actor of natural passion now on the stage, Signor Salvini revealed new depths of his genius in a representation of Hamlet given last night at Booth's Theatre. The version of the tragedy used on this occasion was made up of correct English text and of the literal translation in Italian of the text which falls to the leading character. This translation, made by Ghelio Carcano, has not, we believe, been employed by Signor Salvini heretofore; and it differs in the most marked way from the mutilated version, also prepared by Carcano, produced by him during his previous engagement here. The change was a desirable one, and it is highly satisfactory. Of the actor's conception of Hamlet it may be said—and the same observation was applied to his conception of Othello—that it is simple, distinct, boldly outlined. A clear and deeply thought out conception, even though it may leave loopholes for criticism, is certainly better—in a large and liberal sense—than one which is both more conservative and more obscure. Many respectable players appear to some advantage in the character of Hamlet, but the gods alone know what their notion of the part is: they seek to be faithful and many-sided—and they become mysterious. There could be no doubt as to the intellectual value of Salvini's Othello; false or wrong, the ideal was presented with exact and consistent art, and it was embodied with an absolutely grandiose power. His Hamlet is conceived in a like manner, and the purpose of the actor in his performance is thus placed beyond the possibility of misunderstanding. It would be as futile and absurd to quarrel with this conception as with any others that he may have formed upon reasonable conjecture and through personal sympathy. So long as an actor—whether he be a man of slight talent or a man of lofty and commanding genius—does not wantonly misrepresent this text, we must allow that his right to form an ideal of character is, to say the least, quite equal to our own. As to the character of Hamlet in particular, the stage conceptions of it are innumerable, because every great actor has attempted to bring into relief a few of its most vivid traits, and thus to embody what is to them most important amid its complex details. The general features of the character are known and understood; its large, immense purport is always open to argument; it is—to quote a distinguished living writer—"forever inexplicable and forever suggestive." Signor Salvini has studied the character, we are told, not only through the translated text, but also through the wonderful variety of curious and complicated criticism which has been written upon it; he is to be congratulated on his brilliant success in passing through a so trying ordeal. His view of Hamlet is, in brief, this: a man perfectly natural in his actions and in his manner of looking at the world, profoundly mournful in his despair and melancholy, deliberately sane in his assumed madness, infirm of purpose and overactive intellectually, skeptical simply in his rôle of philosopher, tender and affectionate at heart, emotional and passionately imaginative in his disposition. The sanity, the gloom, and the wild intensity of this strange nature are indicated with the fullest breadth and the most insinuating subtlety in Signor Salvini's performance. What we look in vain for in this performance are the princely manner and youthfulness, the effeminate and lymphatic delicacy, the courtly humor, and also the poetic poise that distinguish Hamlet. Outwardly, of course, the great Italian actor is ill-fitted to the part—almost as ill-fitted, indeed, as Forrest—but the rapidity and eloquence of his gestures, the vivid beauty of his facial expression, and the musical sonorousness and superb compass of his voice, are harmoniously adapted to its rich variety. It should also be observed that the actor's natural method—a method that is illustrated both by his manner and by his elocution—is employed with affluent effect in this performance. Fechter applied the same method with excellent results to his weak, blonde-haired, mother-hating Hamlet; but Fechter, considered simply as an exponent of naturalism, was far below Salvini, since what the latter does in Hamlet he did equally well in his Othello, while Fechter's naturalism in the latter part became mere colloquialism.

Signor Salvini's Hamlet offers the most salient contrast to his Othello, for the latter performance depended for its effect upon the superb breadth of action and continuous passion, while the effect of the former grows out of its massed artistic details. In Othello the passion is overwhelming, and the art is merely observed as a secondary force; in Hamlet the art is paramount, and the passion only rises to the surface in sudden burst, and is, on the whole, rather suggested than embodied. The second performance may seem, on this account, less spontaneous than the first; but in our judgment such is not really the case. The spontaneity of this performance of Hamlet is felt in its faithful reflection of nature, in its realistic development, in its quick changes, moods, and transitions. At two points—in the play scene and in the closet scene—the actor breaks through his voluntary restraint, and speaks with the full, free voice of triumphant passion; in the closet scene especially he rises to the high plane of the situation, and acts with wonderful power. In general, however, his manner is singularly quiet, strength being constantly sacrificed to subtlety. To some extent, therefore, Signor Salvini's Hamlet recalls the fire, spirit, and self-contained impersonation of Edwin Booth, who, it will be recalled, is careful to tone the past to his artistic conception, and to avoid theatrical effect for its own sake. But the comparison ends there, for the American actor's art is cold in contrast with the warm, sun-land genius of the Italian. The emotion of Hamlet pierces constantly through the restraint which Signor Salvini imposes upon the character; the heart of the actor fills the character with a humanity which is fascinating and sympathetic. In the play scene, Signor Salvini produces an effect at its termination which originated, we believe, with Fechter, and in the closet scene his treatment of the line, "Look here upon this picture, and on this," is identical with the treatment first adopted by Irving. But in its broad effect, as well as in its rich elaboration of details, the Italian's Hamlet is stamped with a strong individuality, and the impression made by the performance is one that could only be produced by an artist of rare originality and intellectual force. The scene with Ophelia, for instance, was given in a key wholly at variance with that chosen by other actors, and the mournful tenderness of Hamlet at this point was touchingly beautiful. The solemn and almost hushed awe that characterized Salvini's acting toward the ghost of his father, the profound tenderness expressed for his mother, and the natural beauty of the death scene, were striking examples of his personal method. In the scene at Ophelia's grave the tone of his acting was almost too subdued, however, and might be deepened with true dramatic effect. We shall not attempt to go further into an analysis of this great, impressive, and nobly artistic performance; it is enough for the present if we have been able to suggest something of its spirit. It is a complete and lucid embodiment of a conception more realistic than poetic—but withal a conception not far from exact truth.

The supporting cast included some excellent actors, notably Mr. Weaver, the King; Mr. Crisp, Laertes; Mr. Owen, First Grave-digger; Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Queen, and Miss Wilton, Ophelia. "La Morte Civile" will be played to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Donizetti's "Lucia" seems to have lost none of its former popularity. The Academy of Music was crowded last night to listen to its final performance this season, and there was an much interest manifested as if it had never been before heard. The performance was a good average representation. Miss Gerster was in capital voice, excelling in the delicate solos, and making her successes in these, while she apparently gave less attention to the concerted music. Signor Ravelli showed the same capabilities for which he has been praised, and the same erudition which have been pointed out. In occasional passages he sang exceedingly well, and in others he was more than disappointing. Galassi was, as usual, a strong representative of Arturo. Miss Gerster's performance improved as it progressed. She sang particularly well in the mad scene of the third act, and, indeed, made her principal success in this part of the opera. Her rendering of the cavatina with the flute obbligato was as perfect as if her notes had been another flute in the hands of a good artist. In the earlier there was not much to commend. It was often heard below tone. The soprano and tenor went at times unaudible, and at the very times when they should have been distinctly audible, and Signor Galassi, having made up his mind to be heard, carried out his purpose. Signor Ravelli's fourth act was not what might have been expected. The performance was given with smoothness in matters of detail, and Signor Arditi, with his usual skill, had all his forces under perfect control. This afternoon "Aida" will be given by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, Signor Novara, and Signor Monti.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Haverly's colored minstrels will give their last performances at Niblo's Garden to-night.

Mr. H. B. Farnie's version of "Olivette" will be produced at the Bijou Theatre on Christmas Eve. The sale of seats begins this morning.

The second matinée at Steinway Hall by Mr. Joseffy, in conjunction with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, will take place this afternoon.

The concert of the School Teachers' Association will be given to-night at Steinway Hall. A number of artists, including Mr. Joseffy, are announced.

"The Legion of Honor" will be played for the last times at the Park Theatre to-day. The production of "Yorick's Love" will be the most interesting theatrical incident of the coming week.

The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will give their second concert this evening at the Academy of Music, with Mr. Thomas's new chorus of 350 members. The solo artists will be Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. Tower, and Mr. Treumann.

Miss Mary Anderson will repeat her interesting rendering of Parthenia, in "Ingomar," at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-day. On next Monday evening she will appear as the Countess in "Love," and on the following Thursday evening she will play in "The Hunchback."

"Forget Me Not" will be produced for the first time in this City to-night at Wallack's Theatre, and the following actors will have parts in the play: Mr. Osmund Tearle, Mr. Harry Edwards, Mr. Gerald Eyre, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Pontet, Miss Stella Boniface, and Miss Agnes Elliot. The last performance of "The Gay'nor" will be given this afternoon.

THE MACKINNON PEN.

A holiday present that is handsome, novel, useful, and serviceable. The MacKinnon Pen Co., No. 320 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

Barnett's Coconine,
The Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing.
It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the Hair.
Barnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil
is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., druggists, Fifth-avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av. corner 59th-st. also, No. 152 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Judgment Suspended.
Suspend your judgment on the price and quality of Winter garments until you inspect our stock. A. RAYMOND & Co., corner Nassau and Fulton sts.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

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Desirable suites of rooms and entire floors in private houses, 29th-st., for families, with board.—*Advertisement.*

Mineral Waters.
CONGRESS WATER.—The purest and safest of all cathartic waters; avoid all coarse, irritating waters, forced on you at domestic; they impair the digestive organs and kidneys. None genuine sold on draught.

Holiday Presents in Elegant Meerschaum
pipes and CIGAR HOLDERS; also fine AMBER GOODS at reasonable prices. C. STERR, No. 347 Broome-st., under Occidental Hotel.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and
fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices by the manufacturer. F. FORD, No. 847 Broadway, up stairs.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Are used at the West Point Academy.

Steel Frame, Fire-proof Safes, Combination Locks.
Inside Bolt-works. Prohibitions & Emery, 30 Vesey-st.

"Alderney Brand."
BUT ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BREESE—PARSONS—At the First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 16, by the Rev. M. A. Gray, D. D., WILLIAM LAURENCE BREESE to MARY LOUISE, daughter of George M. Parsons.

CRAIG—COLGATE—Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Edward Judson, THOMAS H. CRAIG to HELEN M., daughter of Mr. Stephen B. Colgate.

FOSGATE—MOORE.—At Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 16, 1880, by the Rev. Mr. Oberly, RICHARD FOSGATE, Jr., to MARY E. MOORE, daughter of Col. James Moore, of Elizabeth, N. J.

HADLEY—MOORE.—On Dec. 16, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. W. French, GEO. W. C. HADLEY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to LIZZIE MOORE, of Jersey City Heights. No cards.

HERRICK—FORBES.—In Philadelphia, Dec. 15, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. William Neilson McVickar, D. D., EDWIN HAYDEN HERRICK to EMELINE SIMS FORBES, daughter of William S. Forbes, M. D., of Philadelphia.

POST—WILLSEA.—On Dec. 8, by the Rev. Wilson Parsons, L. I., Post to R. M. Willsea. No cards.

SPEAR—SPEAR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 15, by Rev. Henry Mutter, ALEXANDER REED, Jr., to ELLA, daughter of Charles Spear.

DIED.

APPLETON.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, GRACE J., daughter of Jas. W. and Mary B. Appleton, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BALL—Suddenly, of typhoid fever, FRANK E. BALL, aged 28 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, James M. Meade, No. 241 St. James-place, Brooklyn.

CARSTENSEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, after a lingering illness, MARY A. CARSTENSEN, widow of Geo. Carstensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Holy Trinity Church, 8th-av. and 125th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLINCH.—On the morning of Thursday, the 16th inst., at his residence, No. 9 East 84th-st. CHARLES POWELL CLINCH, in the 56th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison av., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

COGSWELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, ALMA STERLING, wife of William J. Cogswell.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, at his residence, No. 304 West 37th-st., ROBERT CRAWFORD, in the 69d year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, West 20th-st., Sunday, 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

FORD.—On Dec. 15, from hemorrhage of the lungs, at his residence, in Morristown, N. J., EDWARD LLOYD FORD, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the home of his father, John B. Ford, No. 9 Garden-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

HART.—On 15th December, 1880, MONMOUTH BLOOMER HART, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service on Saturday, 18th December, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, 18 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Please omit flowers.

JACKSON.—At Newark, N. J., Friday, Dec. 17, JOHN P. JACKSON, of acute bronchitis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—On Friday morning, ELBERT HARRIS, infant son of Samuel Seabury, and Maud M. Jones.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 803 Lexington-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1880, at the residence of her mother, No. 304 West 16th-st., VIRGINIA E., youngest daughter of Virginia Pauline and the late Hugh Kelly.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10:30 P. M., from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, West 60th-st.; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LAIDLAW.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, 1880, at Parkville, Long Island, ELIZABETH LAIDLAW, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence at Parkville on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves Grand-Wood, 9th-av. and 30th-st., at 12:30 o'clock. Take Atlantic-av. cars from Fulton or South ferry. Time from ferry, one hour.

MUNGER.—In Medina, Thursday, 16th inst., LOLO, daughter of John A. and Mary Munger.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her residence, No. 31 East 127th-st., north side corner of 4th-av., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 7:30 P. M.

PRIME.—Suddenly, at Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1880, FREDERICK, only son of Laurette de T. and Frederick Prime, Jr., aged 11 months and 13 days.

SHAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1880, at the residence of Charles Storrs, his father-in-law, DAVID CROATS PROCTOR, aged 48 years, born in Honolulu, H. I., and for many years a resident of New-York City.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., at No. 23 Monroe-place. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SHAND.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, 1880, ELSIE ARCHIBALD, daughter of William B. and the late Christine Shand.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 102 East 114th-st., Sunday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M. Friends invited without further notice.

Staten Island (Wis.) papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—Friday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, FLORENCE STEVENSON, aged 11 years 9 months and 4 days, only child of Isabella Stevenson.

Funeral at 1:30 P. M., on 18th inst., at No. 320 East 45th-st. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SUYDAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, ADELINE, daughter of the late Henry Suydam, Jr.

Funeral from the house of her brother, John R. Suydam, No. 14 East 121st-st., on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock.

SHAW.—Of Wednesday, Dec. 15, AGNES, widow of the late Alexander Shaw, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 328 West 37th-st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, Dec. 16, at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, EDMUND F. THOMPSON, Captain Twelfth United States Infantry, son of Cephas D. and Mary G. Thompson.

VOORHIS.—On Friday Morning, Dec. 17, at the residence of her brother, No. 303 East 10th-st., of pleuro-pneumonia, CLARINA A. VOORHIS, daughter of the late Phos. L. and Mary E. Voorhis.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway, on Monday, 20th, at 1:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WATSON.—On Friday, Dec. 10, at Rangville, Col., CHARLES K., son of Jessie H. and Mary E. Watson.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, No. 421 Grand-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WEBB.—Entered into rest from No. 21 Kingsley-st., former Cent. Dec. 17, C. ANGELIA, wife of Rev. L. B. Webb, pastor of John-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York City.

Funeral services at John-Street Church, Monday evening, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. Friends are respectfully requested not to send flowers.

WORTHINGTON.—On Friday, Dec. 17, the 62d birthday, HENRY ROSSITER WORTHINGTON.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:40 A. M., and will be met by carriages at the station.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,
DEC. 18 AND 19, 1880.
METHODS OF CONTRIBUTING:
Through the collections in the churches on Sunday, Dec. 26.
Through committees of the business Exchanges and of the trade organizations.
Through subscription lists (numbered and countersigned by the Secretary) in the hands of the managers of the different hospitals and others.
By checks or money sent to Mr. CHARLES LANIER, General Treasurer, No. 20 Nassau-st.
Through a matinée benefit at Wallack's Theatre.
Through the collection boxes at the ferries, railroad depots, hotels, club-houses, restaurants, at all the principal druggists, and at most of the armories of the regiments of the First Division. Donors preferring to make their gifts to any particular hospital may so designate them. Contributors, however, are earnestly solicited to give to the general fund, which will be divided on the plan adopted by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, according to the charity work and the needs of each, among the hospitals uniting in this movement, which are as follows:
St. Luke's Hospital, New-York Ophthalmic Infirmary for Women and Children, Mt. Sinai Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Presbyterian Hospital, Orthopedic Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, German Hospital, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New-York Hospital, New-York Ophthalmic Institution, Institution for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, Hahnemann Hospital, House of Rest for Consumptives, Woman's Hospital, Home for Incurables, Nursery and Child's Hospital.
Committees to make such distribution are: His Honor the Mayor, the Postmaster of New-York, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., and Messrs. Frederick Sturges, Henry E. Pellew, and Oliver H. Palmer.
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1880.

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The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Batavia, via Queenstown; correspondence for France must be specially addressed.) and at 12 M. for France direct, by steam-ship Calders, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed.) and at 9:30 A. M., for Scotland, direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for St. Marc and Marseilles leave New-York Dec. 14. The mails for Honduras and Livingston leave New-York Dec. 14. The mails for Nassau leave New-York Dec. 15. The mails for Havana, Mexico, and the West Indies leave New-York Dec. 16. The mails for Bermuda and St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York Dec. 17. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Dec. 18. The mails for Australia, San Francisco leave Dec. 18. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 4.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1880.

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$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1907	123¾	$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81	102
$1,000 do.	123¾	$1,000 do.	102
$1,000 do.	123¾	$1,000 do.	102
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CITY OF ROME.....Saturday, Dec. 18

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

RESCUED AT SEA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF AN ABANDONED BARK.—OTHER REPORTS.

The Italian bark Prospero Doge, Capt. Scopperini, which arrived from Amsterdam yesterday, brought Capt. Sparks and eight men belonging to the American bark Harriet F. Hussey, which was abandoned on the 4th, in latitude 38° 19' and longitude 37° 45'. Capt. Scopperini says he occupied 68 days in making the passage. Strong gales, from the west and north-west prevailed the greater part of the time, while the head seas kept the vessel pack. On the afternoon of the 4th, a bark, which proved to be the Harriet F. Hussey, was sighted. She was lying down low in the sea, which was quite heavy at the time, and appeared to be waterlogged, while the heavy seas were sweeping over her weather rails. She was flying a signal of distress, and the Prospero Doge approached her and hove to. After a great deal of dangerous work a boat was launched from the distressed vessel. It had a fierce battle with the heavy seas, which buffeted it in a dangerous manner before it could get alongside the other vessel. The boat made another trip back to the Hussey, and took off Capt. Sparks, who was the very last to leave his ship. Little besides the Captain's log, his nautical instruments, and a portion of his other effects were saved. When abandoned the Hussey appeared to be in a sinking condition. Had Capt. Sparks and his men remained on board much longer they would certainly have been swept overboard and lost. The Captain, who was seen yesterday afternoon at the office of Townsend, Vlasto & Co., of No. 15 William-street, the agents of the Prospero Doge, says the Hussey sailed from Pascagoula for Boston with a cargo of lumber on Nov. 11. Bad weather was encountered off the coast, but the bark behaved well until Dec. 3. A violent gale then set in from the south-west and shifted to the north-west, causing a fearful cross sea, in which the vessel strained so badly that a leak was sprung. All hands went to the pumps and remained there steadily for 36 hours. Meanwhile the gale continued and the heavy seas beat against the vessel and swept over her decks, making it extremely difficult for the men to retain their positions at the pumps. The bark filled rapidly, and on the morning of the 4th was almost completely waterlogged. It would have been impossible to remain on her much longer, and at 3 o'clock that afternoon, when the Prospero Doge was sighted, signals of distress were made. Although the wind had gone down, a heavy sea was still running. The shipwrecked sailors, who speak in the highest terms of the treatment which they received while on board the Italian bark, will probably start for their homes in Maine to-day. Capt. Sparks does not know whether the Harriet F. Hussey or her cargo was insured. She was owned by T. J. Southard & Son, of Richmond, Me., where she was built in 1868, and was thoroughly repaired in 1876. Her measurement was 298 tons, and she had double decks. Her dimensions were: Length, 141 feet; breadth of beam, 31½ feet, and depth of hold, 20½ feet.

Capt. Williams, of the steam-ship Cornwall, of the Great Western Line, which arrived from Brislington yesterday, was 14 days in making the passage. The wind blew heavily from the eastward at the outset, but the wind, although favorable, caused a very high sea, in which the vessel rolled heavily. A number of huge waves rolled over her, but she sustained no injuries. A dense fog prevailed while the Cornwall was passing the Banks of Newfoundland. While on the Grand Banks she passed a quantity of timber and some wreckage, consisting of portions of the deck of a vessel, &c., floating about in the midst. The steamship Alsatia, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from London on Thursday evening, met with considerable bad weather, as did also the Suevia, of the Imperial German Mail, which arrived from Hamburg yesterday morning. The Daniel Steinman, from Shields, was 15¾ days in crossing the ocean. She was tossed about considerably in several severe gales, and large volumes of water rolled over her rails, without doing any damage. The State of Nevada, of the State Line, from Glasgow, which also arrived yesterday, passed through some severe gales while crossing the Atlantic. Capt. Hansen, of the steam-ship Augustus, which arrived from Lagunaya yesterday, reports that heavy westerly gales were met with since Moss Straits were passed, and that the sea was very high and confused, frequently sweeping over the decks. The steam-ship Iona, from Shields, is several days overdue. She is a freight vessel, and little anxiety is felt about her.

THE NEW BROADWAY LIGHTS.

BRUSH'S ELECTRIC SYSTEM TO BE IN OPERATION NEXT MONDAY.

The first exhibition of the electric lights designed to supersede gas-lamps on Broadway, from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth street, will probably be made on Monday evening. A majority of the heavy iron frames have already been attached to the tall posts, and the work of connecting them with the cables leading from the dynamo-electric machines at the central station, No. 138 West Twenty-fifth-street, is making progress satisfactorily. Four of these cables, which are considerably thicker and heavier than ordinary telegraph wires, have been extended on private poles as far as Sixth-avenue, where they are attached to the poles of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Two of them are to be exclusively used for conveying the electric current to the Broadway lamps, while the others are intended for the lights of the Hotels, halls, and business establishments which have adopted the Brush system.

A Corliss engine of 100-horse power has been placed in the central station, and is now in readiness to supply the motive power to the generating machines, for which there are three. Each of the latter is expected to furnish sufficient electricity for 16 lamps of the standard power of 2,000 candles. The carbons and regulating appliances of the lamps will be inclosed in glass globes, and each lamp will contain two sets of carbons. An ingenious automatic device will be added to the machinery for the purpose of lighting a new set as soon as the first becomes exhausted. By another device, if a lamp gets out of order, or a carbon breaks, the current is brought to act upon a magnet, which, by moving, completely cuts off the electricity from that particular lamp. The gas-lamps will be kept lighted when the first exhibition is given, with a view to showing the superiority over them of the electric lights. It was thought by the Superintendent of the central station last evening that the new system might possibly be in readiness for experiments late this evening, if the work of connecting the wires did not meet with any unforeseen interruptions in the meantime.

THE YALE ALUMNI.

A PLEASANT MONTHLY MEETING—A COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS.

"What on earth is the meaning of this?" said the venerable Vice-President of the Yale Alumni Association, as he entered the meeting-room of the society in one of Delmonico's parlors last evening. The large room was crowded with circular tables. A pack of cards and a box of "chips" were on each table, around which chairs were invitingly placed. The Executive Committee had decided to have the monthly meetings less formal than they had previously been. The Vice-President made a compromise by causing the removal of all but five of the tables, and all of the "chips." The adjoining apartment was set apart as a supper-room, while a third room of smaller dimensions, was utilized exclusively for card-playing, in which several "rubbers" of whist, and games of "draw" were played during the evening. Mr. E. C. Stedman presided at the business meeting. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $1,400. A letter was received from the Yale Alumni Association in Chicago inviting its brethren in this City to be present at its annual reunion in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on the 30th inst. After vainly endeavoring to appoint some member of the association to go to Chicago "at his own expense," as its representative, the Chairman entertained a motion directing the Secretary to send a letter of thanks to the Chicago association. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee which rendered the "Thanksgiving Jubilee" so successful, after which the following-named gentlemen were elected a committee for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year: The Rev. Gardner S. Plumley, Class of '50; Charles Holt, '68; Thomas Thacher, '71; H. P. Wolcott, '74, and Chester Pierson, '78. At this moment the dining-room doors were thrown open, and the meeting was adjourned. Among those present were Champion Bissell, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Clapp, Dr. Henry C. Eno, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Henry Holt, Arthur Dodge, Albert Matthews, and the Rev. G. E. Pumsley.

THE NEW TAX COMMISSIONER.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland visited Mayor Cooper yesterday afternoon and announced his acceptance of the Presidency of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, to which he was appointed and confirmed on Tuesday last as the successor of Commissioner John Wheeler. The Mayor at once administered the oath of office to the new Tax Commissioner. Soon afterward the latter visited the Tax Department and took formal possession of his new office. Mr. Wheeler was absent at the time, and Commissioner Hayward greeted his new colleague. After the employes of the department had been introduced to their chief the latter returned to the Mayor's office to exercise his first official duties as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

A SALMAGUNDI RECEPTION.

The Salmagundi Club, which has advertised for the last week to "treat the town"—"With baked and broil'd, and stew'd and toast'd, And fried and broiled, and smoked and roasted"—in Sarony's gallery last evening, and successfully held possession of it until long after midnight. The reception was intended to be informal. Champagne was iced out, and a plenty of earthenware mugs and bottles of beer was seen. There was serious and comic singing, besides recitations; but the most of the evening passed in social conversation. Sketches of horses exhibited and among those which attracted attention was a drawing of a small cottage at the top of a grey bank. The artist, Mr. A. H. Bunner, pasted a two-cent red stamp over the window to represent a fire inside, and some one else wrote "Insured" below it. Down from the wall and explained the legend. There were also a representation of the meeting of willow trees in the evening wind by Mr. J. F. Murphy; a merchant vessel in a turbulent sea, by Mr. J. A. Bowers, and a scene in a ball-room, where three lads murdered fellow pistols upon each other, by Mr. J. Burns; a lady viewing a busy pier under an expansive umbrella, by Mr. F. Taber; three character heads, by Mr. George Maynard; a storm sketch, by Mr. Frank Miller; the "Flying Dutchman" in phantom ship, by Mr. J. Burns; a female water-carrier shabbily dressed, carrying one vessel upon her head and another under her arm, by Mr. E. M. Gregory; a view of the coast around Mount St. Michael, in France, by G. H. Edwards; a girl reading a novel in bed, her head raised on pillows, by Charles Osborne; a sketch in the Adirondacks, by Mr. F. T. Vance; a Dutch vessel struggling in a heavy squall, by Mr. A. B. Bunner; a landscape by Mr. J. D. Rowland, and a fishing sketch of a boy and girl by the brook-side, by Mr. E. M. Richards. All the sketches were what are known as "ten-minute sketches." The club gives a dress reception this evening at the Academy of Music. Each invitation contains a unique and original sketch in black and white by a member of the club, and has on the other side the following lines:

"In hoc sit hæar, cœna quia est jocatus,
Pro, fas, fvæ. Packmannus.

NEW EAST SIDE HOUSES.

ACTIVITY ABOVE FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—PLANS FOR FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS.

While owners of property on the north-western portion of Manhattan Island are endeavoring to solve the problem of how best to improve their vacant lands, those of the East Side are rapidly converting the unoccupied upper districts into well-settled neighborhoods, abounding in fine private residences and elaborate apartment-houses. Within the last few months an unusually large number of plans for first-class private dwellings above Fifty-seventh-street and east of Fifth-avenue have been filed at the Bureau of Buildings by property-owners who have been encouraged by the gradual rise in real estate values to look forward to profitable investments. These plans show that originality in architectural designs is very much in demand, and that commonplace work is scarcely marketable outside of the poorer localities. Those who desire to construct attractive houses look with favor on all designs which do not favor the rich architecture of the Renaissance and Queen Anne periods, and fail to provide for artistically carved door and window trimmings, mullioned windows, gabled roofs, massive stone steps, and interiors finished in carved woods. As a result of this demand clever architects can command good compensation, despite an unusual degree of competition.

Plans of 15 first-class brown-stone dwellings in East Seventy-sixth-street, the aggregate cost of which will be about $400,000, were filed on Thursday by Mr. Noble, owner, and Mr. John G. Prague, architect. Ten of them are to be constructed on the south side of the street, 80 feet west of Madison-avenue. They will have frontages of from 19 to 22 feet each, and will be from 56 to 78 feet deep. They will vary slightly in exterior appearance, but the dominance and open Anne styles of architecture will be generally adhered to in their construction. Handsome carvings and vermiculations will ornament the window facings and cornices of the doors. The probable cost of each house is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. Five others to be built on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, will cost about $20,000 each, and though the plans are not so elaborate the styles of architecture will be somewhat similar. Mr. Prague has also prepared plans for five dwellings on Park-avenue, near Seventieth-street; an equal number in East Seventy-second-street, at the corner of Park-avenue, and 10 on Fifty-sixth-street, near the same avenue. These will also cost from $20,000 to $30,000 each. The American Express Company is about to erect a large wagon depot and stable at the junction of Lexington-avenue and Forty-fifth-street.

THE ROAD UNDER BROADWAY.

FAILURE OF THE COMPANY TO COMPLY WITH STATUTE REQUIREMENTS.

The Broadway Underground Railway Company, through its counsel, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, applied to the General Term of the Supreme Court, about two weeks ago, for the appointment of Commissioners, under the Rapid Transit act, to decide what property may be taken by the company in Broadway from Park-place to Fourteenth-street, and how its tunnel shall be constructed. The application was based upon an affidavit made by Mr. Walter J. Morris, the engineer of the company. The petition to the court stated that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property along the route of the proposed road had been applied for, but had not been obtained. The affidavit of Mr. Morris failed to show positively that personal application had been made to the property-owners. It merely stated that he had endeavored to obtain their consent, and that he believed it could not be procured, because they preferred that the railroad should be built under the direction of Commissioners.

The General Term regards the action of the railroad company as not in compliance with the requirements of the statute, and has therefore denied the application for the appointment of Commissioners. The court holds that the railroad company must show affirmatively that application for consent to the construction of the road has been made to certain persons, and that they are the owners of at least one-half in value of the property. The reason for this is that the court may be enabled to judge whether there have been such application and refusal as the statute requires before Commissioners are appointed. The denial of the application is without prejudice to its renewal upon full compliance with the requirements of the statute.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

INTERESTING TESTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

From the New-York Tribune.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

"The prices at which baking powders are sold to consumers I find to be usually 50 cents per pound. I have, therefore, calculated their relative commercial values according to the volume of gas yielded on a basis of 50 cents cost per pound."

Name of the Baking Powders.	Available Gas, Cubic Inches per ounce avoirdupois.	Commercial Value per 50 cents per pound. Cents.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	127.4	50
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.8	49
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5	48
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	89.7	35
"Hanford's None Such"	121.6	47½
"Redhead's"	117.0	46
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9	46
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9	44
"Cleveland's" (short weight 14 ounce)	110.8	43
"Czar"	106.6	42
"Price's Cream"	102.6	40
"Lewis's" condensed	96.9	38
"Andrew's Pearl"	96.9	38
"Hecker's Perfect" (phosphate)	92.5	36
Bulk Powder	80.5	30
Bulk Aerated Powder	75.0	29

NOTE.—"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and tartaric acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

WASHING TWO HUNDRED ITALIANS.

Two hundred of the 780 Italian emigrants who have been exposed to small-pox on the infected Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, were taken off the ship yesterday and transferred to the hospital on Hoffman Island, where they were thoroughly washed and cleansed. The Health Officers who have examined them since their arrival are unanimous in the opinion that a dirtier or filthier lot of steerage passengers has rarely if ever arrived in New-York. Those who were without a change of clothing, and they were many, were compelled to go to bed and remain there until their garments had been thoroughly disinfected. To-day Dr. Smith and his deputy, Dr. McCartney, will remove 300 more of the emigrants to Hoffman Island. They are inspected daily for symptoms of the small-pox. The vessel will be allowed to come up by Sunday or Monday provided no small-pox symptoms appear among the crew. The two cases—the woman and the boy—are still at the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The woman is not expected to live. The ship remains anchored in the Narrows off Clifton, the bread-boats going out to her twice a day.

A CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The services on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington and Seventh streets, Hoboken, N. J., which occurs to-day, will be unusually interesting. The church will be handsomely decorated with flowers, and an elaborate musical programme has been prepared. Early services will be celebrated by the Rector, the Rev. George C. Houghton, at 7:30 A. M. At the 10:30 A. M. service the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., Bishop of Northern New-Jersey, will preside, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, of Manchester, England. A large number of Bishops and clergy will be present, and the services will be participated in by the old parishioners and former Rectors of Trinity. A feature of the occasion will be the presentation of a handsome stained glass window from the Sunday-school. In the afternoon there will be a reunion of the Bishops and clergy, and to-morrow the anniversary services will be continued, when two of the former Rectors of the parish will preach. It is expected that the offerings will wipe out the debt under which the church now labors.

AID FOR PENSACOLA SUFFERERS.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 17.—D. F. Sullivan has headed a list for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire with $200, and has received a dispatch from B. H. Green, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, giving $1,000. Pensacola has sent a subscription

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The first annual invitation ball of the Benevolent Order of Buffaloes takes place in Irving Hall on Thursday evening.

The formal opening of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, Thirty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, takes place on Thursday, Dec. 30.

Among the passengers who sail for Liverpool to-day in the Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond are Samuel Colville and Miss Emily Rosean, the actress.

The members of the Cotton Exchange will meet on Monday to discuss the advisability of observing Monday, Dec. 27, as a holiday. It is so observed in Liverpool.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the large hall, by Prof. W. H. Goodyear, on "Four Centuries of Italian Painting."

The schedule of David Solingar, assignor to Max Altmeyer, filed in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, shows: Liabilities, $26,145 28; nominal assets, $31,254 88, and real assets, $15,480.

The new Board of Directors of the Mining Trust Company yesterday elected ex-Superintendent of Insurance John F. Smyth President and E. Z. Lawrence, Receiver of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, Vice-President.

The sale of tickets for the last lecture in this City by Mr. Archibald Forbes begins at Chickering Hall and at Schubarth's music store, No. 23 Union-square, to-day. The subject of the lecture to be given Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, is "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent."

There was great rejoicing on the Produce Exchange yesterday over the rescinding of Secretary Sherman's order withholding statistics of exports and imports from the public. Congratulatory dispatches were sent to the Wilmington Produce Exchange and the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has made an arrangement with the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company to carry through freight from this City to Lower Potomac, where connection will be made with the cars of the company for the West. The steamers leave Pier No. 14 North River.

A proposition recently came before the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the trunk line pool to advance east-bound rates of freight 5 cents per hundred pounds in accordance with the custom at the close of navigation each year, but the sentiment of the majority was opposed to it and it was dropped.

The officers of the Western Dispensary, No. 201 West Thirty-eighth-street, have issued a pamphlet calling attention to the objects of the institution. Since the date of its organization, the dispensary has treated over a hundred thousand patients, and seems to be doing a great good in a locality where such an institution has been greatly needed.

Dr. E. P. Brown, of No. 1,053 Second-avenue, has asked the Police to look for a lad of 18 who robs the houses of physicians. The fellow has a ruddy complexion and wears a light mister. He calls at a physician's house, and if the servant leaves him in a reception-room he steals whatever is handy and portable.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Carsten Kohnken to Martin Myerhoff, with $1,993 94 preferences; by John H. Hilott to Charles S. Elliott, with $150 preferences, and by John O'Sullivan and Michael Morrissey, composing the firm of O'Sullivan & Co., to William H. Gardner, with $1,980 preferences, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

On Oct. 2 last Adolphus Main, a Portuguese negro sailor, struck John Smith, a boatswain, with a belaying-pin, and injured him so severely that he died the same day. The affray occurred on the high seas, on board the bark Annie Camp. Main is now on trial for murder, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, and the case will probably be closed on Monday next.

Robert Anderson Post, No. 55, G. A. R., has elected the following officers: Commander—Edward H. Glion; Senior Vice-Commander—John Sotheran; Junior Vice-Commander—Lehman Israels; Quartermaster—Charles Roussell; Surgeon—Dr. John W. Ill; Officer of the Day—Henry H. Reilly; Delegates to Department Encampment—Lehman Israels and Charles E. Morse.

Daniel Green, a colored bootblack at the railroad station at Peekskill, on Thursday evening blacked the shoes of two newsboys. When he had finished they refused to pay him, and jumped on a train that was just starting for this City. Green followed them, but jumped or was pushed off a short distance below the station, and fell, when the wheels of one of the cars cut off one of his feet.

A week ago Ernest Fallon, of No. 230 East Thirty-sixth-street, quarreled over a game of pool at No. 461 Third-avenue with Lawrence Mahoney, of No. 231 East Twenty-eighth-street, and Mahoney kicked him in the groin. Yesterday Coroner Rhoda was informed that Fallon was in a critical condition from constant hemorrhage, and he took his ante-mortem statement. Mahoney was arrested last evening.

As the establishment of Mr. Theodore B. Starr, No. 206 Fifth-avenue, is to be open this evening, and during every evening next week until Christmas, the very favorable opportunity is extended to the public to examine one of the most select stocks to be found in this country of finest precious stones, rich jewels, and solid silverware, together with elegant bronzes and porcelains of latest importations.

At the union conference meeting at Dr. Chapin's church, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, last evening, the subject for discourse was "Salvation and its Conditions." The Rev. C. H. Fay, of Brooklyn; the Rev. J. C. Snow, of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. S. A. Gardner, of the Bleecker-Street Church, and the Rev. J. M. Fullman, of the Church of the Holy Comforter, in Fifty-seventh-street, took part in the discussion.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Charles P. Clinch: Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President-elect; the Hon. Augustus Schell, Collector S. Merritt, Deputy Collector John J. Baulch, Deputy Surveyor James L. Benedict, James H. Clark, and Chief of the Custom-house Correspondence Bureau Joseph Treloar. The Rev. Arthur Brooks will preach the funeral sermon.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Tax Commissioner Howland was elected permanent Secretary. Messrs. Richard M. Hoe and A. T. Downs appeared before the board to urge liberal appropriations for repairs to the miserable roads of the annexed district, and Judge H. F. McGowan repeated his statement of the need of an accident hospital in Harlem. No other tax-payers appearing, the board adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock to-day.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last night at head-quarters, Steuben House, Judge Ditzenhoefer, President, in the chair. It was resolved that the primaries for the ensuing year be held in all the districts on or before the 10th day of January, 1881, and that the new General Committee meet at the Steuben House on Friday night, Jan. 21, 1881. A vote of thanks having been unanimously given to all the retiring officers, the committee adjourned sine die.

A suit has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas by Frank Scholl, as guardian ad litem of his infant son, William Scholl, against the Second-Avenue Railroad Company, for $20,000 damages, on account of the boy's leg having been broken, and other injuries inflicted upon him through the alleged carelessness of a driver employed by the railroad company. The boy was crossing Second-avenue on May 6, 1879, when he was knocked down and run over by a car. Mr. Gabriel Levy is the plaintiff's attorney.

The Commissioners of Emigration have received a letter from the Hon. S. S. Cox, expressing himself as strongly in favor of the Emigration bill now pending in Congress, and saying that if the co-operation of the other New-York Congressmen can be secured the bill can be passed this session. The Commissioners say that Messrs. Morton, Muller, and Chittenden have already taken a stand in favor of the bill, and Mr. Morton wrote a letter to Commissioner Hansell a few days ago promising to do all in his power to secure its passage.

John H. Emerich was removed by the Fire Commissioners, without trial, from the position of Superintendent of Telegraphs of the Fire Department. He sought to be reinstated, alleging that he was either the "head of a bureau" or a "regular clerk," and as such was entitled to retain his place unless removed "for cause," after a trial. Judge Beach heard the argument in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and dismissed the writ of certiorari, holding that Emerich was neither the head of a Bureau created by the charter of 1870, nor a regular clerk. The General Term affirmed this judgment yesterday.

Mr. E. Stovel, commission merchant and agent for Allen, Solly & Co. and Welch, Margetson & Co., London, reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday that early on Thursday morning burglars entered a loft which he occupies on the third floor of No. 145 Fifth-avenue, and stole property worth from $4,000 to $6,000. The loft was escaped on Wednesday night, and the building was locked up. It is believed that when the front door was closed the burglars were in the building. They forced a door on the second floor landing, which gave them access to the third floor. There they wrenched off a padlock from the door of Mr. Stovel's safe, and packed up 300 yards of olive-brown, blue, and green Jersey cloth, 2 pieces of fancy mixed cheviots, 40 dozen of scarfs, and a quantity of hosiery. In October Mr. Stovel was robbed by burglars of property worth $600.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Warren B. Smith and W. F. Cochrane, the Executors and Trustees of the late Alexander Smith, of Yonkers, who died Nov. 5, 1878, yesterday made their final accounting in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, and were discharged. He left property valued at $400,000. $427,679 16 of which was personal property, which was divided between his son, Warren B. Smith, and Mrs. S. Cochrane, daughter, and wife of W. F. Cochrane. He also provided for the yearly payment of $6,000 to his wife during her lifetime.

BROOKLYN.

Joseph Leinroth, one of the men arrested with Andrew Yates and others on a charge of counterfeiting, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the United States court, to three years in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Young Men's Central Republican Club, of which Mr. Marcus Peterson, Jr., is President, took possession of their new club-house at No. 878 State-street last evening, and gave a house-warming, which was largely attended.

The divorce suit of Elizabeth B. Young against Jefferson Young has been discontinued, as have also the collateral suits of Jefferson Young and Mary E. Hodgdon against C. G. Young for assault. Mrs. Hodgdon retracted all her charges against Mr. Young.

A plumber named Brown, doing business on Fulton-street, connected a number of houses on Halsey-street and Willoughby-avenue with the street sewers without a permit from the Board of Clay Works. City Works Commissioner French yesterday ordered that Brown be made to pay a fine of $50 in addition to the usual fees for sewer connections.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Kearney statue at Newark will be unveiled on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

James Shugaro, living in Southern Millstreet, Paterson, attempted on Thursday night to walk across the Morris Canal, about a mile west of Paterson, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge, in company with his wife and 4-year-old daughter. A train came along unexpectedly and struck him, killing him instantly. The child was thrown upon the frozen canal 20 feet below, and so badly injured that she is not expected to survive. Mrs. Shugaro escaped unhurt.

J. D. Fish, a boy 16 years of age, was engaged on the barge Maud, lying at the Abattoir docks, off Communipaw, Jersey City. Thursday evening he went to bed, with a coal stove by his bedside. During the night the draught-damper was closed by the action of the wind, and the coal-gas was forced into the sleeping-room. When the Captain of the Maud entered the cabin yesterday the lad was unconscious in his bed. All attempts to revive him were fruitless, and he died an hour later.

Among the bills handed up to Judge Dixon, at Hackensack, by the Bergen County Grand Jurors, yesterday, were two against Charles H. Layton, of Brooklyn. The bills charge Layton with having on one occasion broken into the house of David W. Price, at Maywood, a suburb of Hackensack, with intent to commit an assault, and with having, on another occasion, entered by day with the same intent. Layton pleaded not guilty to each charge. Judge Dixon had already fixed the bail required of the defendant at $2,000 in the two cases. Layton's friends were not prepared to furnish that amount of bail, and he was remanded. On application his trial was set down for Tuesday next.

Henry Van Osborn was arraigned in the Hudson County Court yesterday to plead to an indictment charging him with the murder of his wife at West Hoboken on the night of Nov. 29 ult. On that night, it is alleged, Van Osborn returned home and finding his wife drunk and no supper prepared for him, beat and kicked her until she died. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Judge Knapp asked him if he had employed counsel, and he answered that he had not money enough, and he did not know what his friends would do. Judge Knapp said he would fix the time for the trial later, and in the meantime, if the prisoner had not procured counsel, the court would assign counsel to defend him.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lynde Harrison, of New-Haven, is at the Grand Hotel.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is at the Astor House.

Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and Burton C. Cook, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Isaac Morton, of Ohio, and Prof. D. R. King, of Lafayette College, are at the Gilsey House.

The Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Hartford; Thomas Allen, President of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and Assemblyman C. M. Titus, of Ithaca, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GET RID OF a cold at once by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Miss Schirbaer, J. G. Case, R. Young, Max Beehler, Joseph Wolff and child.

In steam-ship Nessel, for Bremen.—Miss G. R. Rogers, Miss Schirbaer, J. G. Case, R. Young, Max Beehler, Joseph Wolff and child.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—John G. Avery, Henry Abeng, James A. Appleton, Clifton Bolton, F. Butterfield, A. K. Brown, W. L. Ryce, H. R. W. Baird, J. C. Bedell, Theophilus Briggs, Louis Bucleli, W. Churchill, F. Cialiotti, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cumming, C. Cockshutt, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, C. Ebling, W. Fenwy, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Field, Cecil Fenwick, Miss Gill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harrison, J. B. Harris, John Hay, Miss L. Hird, G. Bartlett, T. M. Pollenix, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lillis and infant, J. A. Lyon, Mrs. Mason, E. M. Mathews, W. D. Mills, C. J. McKinlay, J. McKeid, D. T. Reed, R. Sidenberg, A. Strauss, K. Salomon, J. C. Scott, F. P. Sanford, L. and S. E. Turner, Walter and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Misses Florence and Mabel Wilson, S. H. Wilson.

In steam-ship Suevia, from Hamburg.—Ernestine Zollikofer, Carl Pinkau, George Benecke, Ellen Oesterling, Bruno Stephany, Margaret Eneeland, Capt. and Mrs. Salisbury, Eva and Nellie Bickemeyer, Eva Oesterhold, Baroness Josephine Tonnemann, Miss Hermann, Kramer Bohlen, Ernst Kirsch, Rudolphwig Overhoff and children, Christine Hock and daughter, Emma Pfaar, J. Adolph, F. Jarmulowsky, J. Feldman, Jeremy Wolfe, F. Michaelsky, Adolf Morrison, A. Schneider and family, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Geiger, Jacob Lammfromm, Henry Koch, Max Krohn, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer Bohlen, Ernst Kirsch, Rudolphwig Overhoff and children, Christine Hock and daughter, Emma Pfaar, J. Adolph, F. Jarmulowsky, J. Feldman, Jeremy Wolfe, F. Michaelsky, Adolf Morrison, A. Schneider and family, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Geiger, Jacob Lammfromm, Henry Koch, Max Krohn, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Schaaf, Carl Loeck, Louise Lange, Leopold Birnberg, Samuel Loebel, Paul Schaueshmidt.

In steam-ship Alsatia, from London.—D. Jenkins, Miss Rose, Mr. Marshal, De Moreno de la Chapelle and son, D. Tanner, A. Turner, Mr. Schrash, E. Kippstein, F. Faughrum, J. Lloyd, Misses Alda, Flora, and Clara Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Schultz, F. G. Lawton, H. G. Young, J. Parsons, J. C. Eckart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:19 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon rises...6:24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
A. M. P. M.
Sandy Hook, 8:39 | Gov. Island, 9:03 | Hell Gate, 10:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Williams, Portland, J. F. Ames; Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Venice, (Br.,) Hosey, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bermuda, (Br.,) Attwood, Bermuda and the West Indies, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Volmer, (Den.,) Heinemann, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gallera, (Br.,) De Revilla, Harris, Leslie de Benino; Guinare, Henry, Baltimore, Henry Bros. & Co.; Nederland, (Belg.,) Stokes, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons; Phillip, (Br.,) Hall, Portland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Steam-ship Pembroke Castle, (Br.,) Sandall, London, W. D. Morgan; R. Robinson, Smith, Yokohama, Snow & Burgess.

Barks G. H. Wappaus, (Ger.,) Diedrichsen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jafet II., (Aust.,) Novack, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; W. W. Crapo, Hardy, Liverpool, Paston, Vickers & Co.; Saranac, (Br.,) Shaw, Cork, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Maggie Elliott, Waters, Valparaiso, Fabien & Chauncey; Unico, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Daniel Steinmann, (Belg.,) De Smit, Antwerp Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Cromwell, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, 14 da., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow Dec. 5, Larne 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin.

Steam-ship Alma, (Br.,) Low, Colon Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Raymond & Co.

Steam-ship Augustus, Ger.,) Hansen, Lagunaya Dec. 3, Puerto Cabello 4, Curacoa 7th, with coffee, hides, &c., to Dietz, Stolton & Co.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Dec. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Tarpeia, (Br.,) Russell, Rona Nov. 4, Messina 13th, Milazzo 17th, Valencia 24th, and Gibraltar 27th, with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to F. S. Robinson & Co.

Steam-ship Western Texas, Hines, Jacksonville Dec. 11, Fernandina 13th, Brunswick 13th, Port Royal 14th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Breakwater, Hulphuns, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Pinnock.

Ship Steamboat, for Yarmouth, N. S.) Seeley, Baltimore Dec. 8, for Belfast. Put into this port for repairs.

Bark Prospero Doge, (Ital.,) Scapparini, Amsterdam 36 days in ballast to order.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, W. N. W.; clear; at City Island, the same.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lord Darcy, for Newcastle; Harengo, for Baltic; Blackpampore, for C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cortes; Richard, for ——; Irene, for Buenos Ayres; brig Kodiak, for Port Spain.

Ship Wm. Law, Long Island Sound, going, Bonora, for Windsor, N. S.; Sammy Ford, for St. Andrews, N. B.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Copenhag